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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 48.  
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## THE DESERTER BILL.

IT seems to us that Mr. WILSON's substitute for the House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertions, is considerably better than the original. Mr. HENDRICKS appears to have unsuccessfully tried to amend also Mr. WILSON's measure, by inserting a section to repeal the clause of the act of March, 1865, which disfranchises deserters and disqualifies them from holding office. But Mr. WILSON's bill, after a debate shared by six Senators, decisively triumphed in the Senate, and was afterward accepted by the House. It is a marked change from the House plan, as it strikes out all after the enacting clause, and simply declares that no soldier or sailor shall be held to be a deserter who faithfully served until after the 19th of April, and then went home without leave from the proper authority; but nothing therein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture of bounty, back pay or pension incurred by desertion.

The "Deserter Bill," as it is familiarly called, is, at best, a curious and somewhat anomalous piece of legislation. It is framed, in appearance, to remove from a class of criminals the penalties of their crimes. As the bill now stands, it is relieved from some of the objections originally attaching to it. It is well known that a considerable number of Volunteers, after serving faithfully through the war, did not wait to be properly mustered out, and to receive their discharge, but "took French leave," and set out for their homes. Now, while this flat disobedience of orders and abandonment of service was a grave misdemeanor, most unsoldierly, insubordinate, and fatal to all notions of discipline, yet there were some partial excuses for it on account of the peculiar character of our volunteer service and of the enlistments "for three years or the war." The patriotic and not professional character of the service, the enlistment for a single, definite purpose, the certainty that this purpose was accomplished, the fear of delays in dispersing the troops, the temptations of home, the pressing calls of farms and workshops for the Summer, and, above all, that national habit of individual judgment and volition which made so much trouble in our armies—these all conspired to induce some men, who had fought well through the war, to escape to their homes when the war was done. Now, we do not think this conduct deserving of anything but rebuke and censure. It was ruinous to discipline, and, had the Volunteer Army held together even for two months longer, this desertion should have been severely punished. But the truth was that the Army broke up all at once as the ice breaks in Spring, and there was hardly time or mind for such punishment.

While, on the one hand, this leaving of the ranks without authority was an unsoldierly and disgraceful performance, yet to speak of it as desertion in the same sense in which one deserts to avoid the danger of battle or the fatigues of service, is not wise, for the

simple reason that, if there had been an enemy to fight, or a camp to entrench, or any useful work to do, these men would very likely not have shrunk from it. That they risked all their back pay and bounty for a few days' earlier release, shows that they did not comprehend the real character of their crime. It seems to us that the Senate bill struck a happy medium between severity and weakness. For ourselves, we should have preferred no legislation at all on this subject, believing it best, for the sake of example in the future, that the wrong-doers should suffer for their faults, and that whatever stigmas or disabilities rested on them, should be suffered to remain. But, if exculpatory legislation there must be, then it is best merely to acknowledge and put on record what is an unquestionable fact, that such men as served faithfully beyond the middle of April, 1865—that is, to the surrender of both LEE and JOHNSTON—were not deserters in the baser acceptation of that term.

As to the amendment proposed for restoring to deserters the right to vote and to hold office, which by law they had forfeited, we should regard it as preposterous if it were not perilous. We are astonished to find that it got even six votes in the Senate, twenty-nine being recorded on the other side. In like manner, we are very glad to see that Mr. WILSON, in providing for the restoration of citizenship to these *quasi*-deserters who served faithfully to the close of the war, even with regard to them expressly provides that this restoration shall not operate to relieve any soldier or sailor of any fines, forfeitures or other penalties which he may have incurred by his so-called desertion.

This careful provision we are glad to see for a two-fold reason. First, because any such gross violation of soldierly duty, call it desertion or what you will, ought to carry with it all the loss of pay and other penalties which the service inflicts. Secondly, because the system of paying bounties was a false one anyway, and a strict construction ought to be put upon it as against insubordinate soldiers, Government taking all the points it can, and giving none. In fine, we think that the only proper distinction has been made in Mr. WILSON's bill that can be made on this subject, because it is unwise and dangerous for Congress ever to attempt to remove the penalties inflicted in due course of law in the service, by a mere kindly sentiment. It can with more propriety remove those existing disabilities which cling to the man, not as a soldier, but as a citizen, after he is no longer a soldier, and owes no military service. Such is the political disability of losing one's vote. To do this is to do all and more than all that could be reasonably expected by the men who ask relief. It is certainly all and more than all that will be good for any Volunteer Army we may have in the future, to recall.

THAT well-known and unfortunate individual so often referred to in the newspapers as "The Tax-payer," will doubtless find food for reflection in the letter of a correspondent, published in another column, on the purchase of army supplies on the frontier. If it be true, as this well-informed writer tells us, that the service "loses yearly a formidable sum" by the contract system in purchasing grain, hay and beef, in California, Nevada and Arizona, then still more formidable must be the waste in taking all the Western Departments together. We would suggest, therefore, that the familiar and exhilarating cry of "Tax Pay-ers, Attention!" should be raised on this subject, and the radical changes proposed by our correspondent be examined and tested. Instead of economizing in

cutting down the number and pay of the Army, perhaps the desired saving might be made from the contractors, by avoiding the cost of transportation of supplies.

SOME months ago we called attention to the fact that General KILPATRICK was holding at the same time two incompatible offices, one civil and the other military, whose duties required of him a double set of functions, such as it would be impossible for any man properly to discharge. It now gives us great pleasure to add that we have been assured that the fault, in the case of General KILPATRICK, was not in any degree his own. Indeed, his conduct appears to have been precisely what it ought to have been, according to the argument of our previous articles. In other words, our criticism has received an unexpected endorsement in the record of General KILPATRICK himself, and the fault of which we complained must be laid at the door of others.

In December, 1865, General KILPATRICK, having been appointed Minister to Chili, left New York for that Republic. Before starting, he tendered his resignation from the Army, desiring and expecting it to be accepted. His resignation was full and unconditional, and the reason of his course was obvious. He had been appointed a Foreign Minister, not on account of services in the Army, since many other officers had performed as great or greater services, and had received no diplomatic preferment. He was appointed in reward for political services, rendered in his memorable "New Jersey campaign," during the Autumn previous. In sweeping the State that Fall for the successful party, no orator was more efficient than General KILPATRICK, and his recompense came promptly. That officer at once took, it seems, precisely the same view of his new duties as we did; he knew it would be folly to attempt at the same time to do garrison duty in Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, and diplomatic duty at Santiago, Chili. Hence he resigned his position in the Army. His brilliant political career in a single campaign entirely justified him in accepting greater laurels than the routine work of Army-life in peace times would afford. But his resignation was not accepted. The fault, therefore, for fault there was, does not lie with him.

In April, 1867, General KILPATRICK again endeavored to effect his resignation from the Army, having, in the sixteen months which had elapsed since his former attempt, seen no reason to change his resolve to withdraw from military life and devote himself to a civil career. Again his resignation was not accepted. He has received high brevets in the Regular Army, and has also been offered a colonelcy of a new regiment. This appointment he has declined to accept. Clearly, therefore, the whole fault is with the War Department, in refusing to accept General KILPATRICK's resignation. He feels, quite as well as others do, the injustice done to brother officers who would receive promotion but for the retention of his name on the rolls. Since a colonelcy in the Regular Army does not tempt General KILPATRICK to reconsider his matured resolve to quit the military service, it seems entirely proper that his resignation should be accepted. We would therefore ask why deserving officers are kept out of their promotion, in order to retain in the service an officer who is anxious to resign?

ASSISTANT-SURGEON BENJAMIN B. WILSON, U. S. Army, has resigned his commission.

## THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General SCHOFIELD has issued the following order:

The following quarantine regulations for Hampton Roads are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. The senior medical officer at Fortress Monroe, Va., will be, ex-officio, the quarantine officer for Hampton Roads, and will be assisted in this duty by the other medical officers at Fort Monroe and vicinity.

2. All vessels having contagious disease on board, and all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious disease, will, before entering Hampton Roads, anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light-ship, hoist a yellow flag to the main-mast head, and report to the quarantine officer, who, on examination, will give them a "clean bill of health," or order them to quarantine, as he may see fit.

3. Vessels on being inspected by the quarantine officer and found with contagious disease on board will remain at anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light-ship, until disinfected and permitted to leave by the quarantine officer.

4. Vessels from infected ports will undergo a quarantine for such length of time as the quarantine officer may deem necessary.

5. No communication with the shore will be allowed from infected vessels, save by permission of, and under the supervision of the quarantine officer.

6. The masters of vessels, and pilots in charge, will be held responsible for any violation of the foregoing regulations.

The following telegram was received at the Headquarters Armies of the United States, on the 13th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY, RIVERSIDE STATION, 40 miles west of Fort Sedgwick, July 6, 1867.

Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman:

On the 24th ult., forty-five Sioux warriors attacked a detachment of twenty-five men of this regiment, under Captain S. M. HAMILTON, near the forks of the Republican. Captain HAMILTON's party, after a gallant fight, defeated and drove off the Indians, killing two warriors and wounding several others, his own party losing but one horse wounded. On the 26th ult., a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between five and six hundred warriors, attacked and surrounded forty-eight men of this regiment, who, under Lieutenants S. M. ROBBINS and W. W. COOK, Seventh Cavalry, were escorting my train of supplies from Fort Wallace. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to effect its capture; but after a well-contested fight upon the part of Lieutenant ROBBINS the Indians were repulsed, with the loss of five warriors killed, several wounded, and one horse captured. Our injuries were but two men slightly hurt. The Indians were under the leadership of Roman Nose, whose horse was shot in one of the attempts to charge the train. At daylight in the morning of the 24th, a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded my camp, and endeavored to stampede my animals. My men turned out promptly, and drove the Indians away without losing a single animal. One of my men was seriously wounded in the melee by a carbine shot.

To Captain HAMILTON, Lieutenants ROBBINS and COOK, as well as their men, great praise is due for the pluck and determination exhibited by them in these their first engagements with hostile Indians.

G. A. CUSTER, Brevet Major-General.

BREVET Major-General CANDY has issued the following order:

It has been reported to the department commander that company commanders serving in this department have been in the habit of returning to the Subsistence Department a large portion of the coffee drawn for their companies, and purchasing with the funds thus accruing a substitute from civilians for the use of their men. The practice is objectionable and will be discontinued at once. The component parts of the ration are established by law, and the stores furnished are examined by a standard provided by the proper department; it is a perversion of authority in any officer to replace them by those furnished from any other source. The legitimate savings of the company ration constitute the company fund, and it, if properly managed, gives an ample sum for the purchase of vegetables and other recognized necessities. Commanding officers of posts will be held responsible that these orders are complied with.

SECOND Lieutenant C. L. MEDARY, Third U. S. Artillery, has been tried by a General Court-martial for absence without leave from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, from May 29th to June 9, 1867. The court having found the accused guilty of the charge and specification preferred against him, sentenced Lieutenant MEDARY "to be suspended from rank and command for one calendar month, and to forfeit to the United States his pay proper for the same period. In consideration of the recommendation of the court, and of the good character given Lieutenant MEDARY by his commanding officer Major-General MEADE, has remitted the sentence.

COLONEL CALEB C. SIBLEY, commanding District of Georgia, on the 10th inst. issued the following order:

In accordance with General Orders No. 38, dated Headquarters Third Military District, July 8, 1867, the Headquarters District of Georgia and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry are transferred to Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to that place to-morrow on the evening train, which leaves this city at 7 p. m. All communications will be addressed accordingly.

It is understood that the Congressional Committee, of which Mr. SHANKS is Chairman, appointed to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners by the Rebel authorities,

will be furnished with a copy of the proof sheets of General BUTLER's book, and will also be assisted in its labors by the gentleman. In his book, General BUTLER endeavors to show that General GRANT was responsible for the rupture in the cartel or exchange of prisoners, and also for delay in furnishing transportation when the exchange could have been resumed.

PARAGRAPH 1, of Special Orders No. 73, current series from Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been amended so as to direct that the One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored troops, shall proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, instead of Richmond, Virginia, for final discharge. The arms of the regiment will be turned over to the care of a suitable officer thereof, who will leave them at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as the troops pass up the river, and transfer them to the commander of the United States Arsenal at that place.

ANOTHER rool of honor has been issued from the Quarter-master General's office. It embraces the names of soldiers who died in the defense of the American Union, interred in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Utah Territory, and the Pacific coast. The pamphlet contains 173 pages, and is published for the information of relatives and friends. About 8,000 names are given. The blanks under the head Virginia show 2,000, and under that of Missouri 360 deceased soldiers whose names are unknown.

THE registration of voters in the Second Military District provided for by General Orders No. 18, from District Headquarters, dated May 8, 1867, will not take place until further orders.

## OVER THE ALPS FROM FRANCE TO ITALY.

TURIN, ITALY, June 1, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE:—From Edinburgh, stopping only at Abbotsford, we travelled rapidly through England, via Carlisle and Leeds, to London, and thence, pausing but two days to rest, we went on to Paris. Nor did the attractions of that city detain us; for, desirous of reaching Italy before the heat of Summer set in, we pushed on to St. Michel via Dijon, Macon, and Chambery. At first, we had proposed to take the route by way of Lyons and Marseilles, and thence across the Mediterranean to Genoa and Naples, but a lady friend, whom we fortunately met in Paris, and for whose counsel we shall ever feel grateful, advised us to leave the Paris and Lyons railway at Macon, and make our way into Italy by way of Mont Cenis. Pursuing this plan, we arrived at night, at the little town of St. Michel, the terminus of the branch railway on the French side of the Italian Alps. This is a French cavalry post, and the bugles of the detachment woke us next morning in time to take passage in the diligence, which was to carry us over the Pass to Susa, the first railroad station on the Italian side of the mountains. This diligence is a queer affair, very much like our old-fashioned stage-coach. In the body of the vehicle are seats for six persons, and in front, under the driver's seat, and with windows that can be opened or closed at will, is the *coupé*, which holds three passengers. The seats in the *coupé* are generally considered the best; for, well shaded from the sun and shielded from the dust, when the windows are raised, you have an unobstructed view of the magnificent scenery through which you pass. On the top of the coach, and immediately behind the driver, is a seat covered with a sort of hood, to protect you from the sun or rain. This is called the *banquette*, and accommodates three people, including the conductor. There being but two seats in the *coupé* disengaged, after securing them for the ladies, I was obliged to clamber into the *banquette* alongside the conductor. But I soon found that I was better suited than I would have been in the *coupé*; for the seat I had, though not entirely free from dust, afforded me much better view than that enjoyed by my fellow-passengers inside. Harnessed to the diligence were six horses, three abreast, but these were afterward replaced on the mountain by twelve sure-footed mules. Amid the jingling of the horses' bells and the shouts of the drivers, we rolled out of the depot shed, and down the streets of the ancient village. Foot-passengers, dogs, and chickens warned by the *sacres* of the conductor, flew right and left, to avoid our ponderous machine, and shrank against the sides of the houses whose roofs, though almost meeting over the narrow pavements, did not entirely shut out the sight of the snow-tipped mountains that rose above us. We rattled and jingled over a low bridge, sprang up the opposite bank, and in a cloud of dust that drifted toward the houses we left behind, slowly began the ascent of Mont Cenis Pass.

On our right, the steep sides of the mountain were scarped perpendicularly to form the road along which we wound. On the left, a row of short stone posts, with here and there a wooden railing, lined the edge of the road; and over this parapet we looked down a precipice to where a stream, swollen to a torrent by the melting snows, rushed noisily between us and other mountains of the range that rose from its further bank. We crossed this stream several times, over bridges that hung dangerously near the waters, that boiling and roaring past the abutments, threw great sheets of spray over the rocks that choked their course. Far up the mountain, in front and on the right, a pile of broken stones marked the mouth of Mont Cenis tunnel. At first it struck us as strange that the tunnel was commenced so far up the sides of the mountain spur that belongs to the Mont Cenis group; for the opening is several hundred feet above the road, but we were afterward told, that this necessarily resulted from the conformation of the ground—the general level of which on the Italian side of the Alps is much higher than that on the French side. We then passed the huge machinery, that by a triumph of engineering skill has been made to force compressed air through long tubes to drive the drills, and at the same time supply

fresh air to the workmen who are boring in the heart of the mountain. Just beyond this the horses were taken from the diligence, and a long string of mules harnessed in, when we were again rolled on until the end of an hour, and then we suddenly dashed into the single street of a hamlet, crushed in, as it were, between two cliffs. Here we stopped for lunch and a fresh team, while the olive-skinned villagers, to whom the arrival of the diligence was the one great event of their daily lives, gathered around in picturesque groups, and stared with their great black eyes at the passengers. The conductor's horn sounded, and again dashing on we left the village hidden by projecting rock, passed a shrine of the Virgin, brushed under an overhanging tree, and then in unbroken, almost oppressive solitude renewed the ascent. Ere long, the air grew colder, and we began to notice small drifts of snow, that the sun had not yet melted, lying by the roadway. And there, just in front, and perched on a cliff that rose from the valley, was a fortress flanked by small but strong redoubts that rose from sister pinnacles. It is on a level with the road which it commands, but is separated from it by terrific chasms that are natural ditches of an inconceivable depth. A narrow piece of masonry re-enforced at its head close to the road by a low casemated battery for three guns, and loopholed its whole length for musketry, is apparently the only means of communication with the fort. A few more windings of the road, and we looked down on the forts and redoubts from a height where the scene, whose beauty had all this time been conjuring its spell in our hearts, unrolled in a majestic panorama, whose grandeur fascinated our gaze.

Imagine a deep narrow valley between two ranges of mountains, and at the bottom a torrent fed by the snow, that, melting above, falls in many a cascade from the crags. You see the road, a white tape-line, winding forward and backward, but always upward and onward until the stone houses that mark the stations are mere specks on the distant heights. This valley, circuitous and broken by sharp, rugged, cone-like hills, is closed at either end by walls of rock whose feet are lost in the gray depths that the eye can not reach. Already, far below you, on friendly knolls between the cliffs, nestle villages with church-spires shooting up from among the red-tiled roofs. Rising from the misty gorge below, where the torrent flashes in the few rays that struggle to the bottom, the jagged sides of the mountains grow into shape as they catch the stronger light, and show bits of yellow or bright gray relieved by the silver of a tiny waterfall, that gleams a moment, and then is lost amid the fir. You look up to where the snow begins to lie in broad dazzling white fields, and there where it would seem that a man's foot could not cling, peeps out the red roof of a chalet as if penciled on the rock. The diligence rattles along a level stretch of road, the wooden crosses that mark its course in the depth of Winter fly past you, the mules gallop around another turn, and in an instant the white summit of Mont Cenis rises before you. Here are mountains piled on mountains, valleys above valleys opening to a greater height, and a wider prospect. Dark gray crags, tipped with fir, flinging green branches against the blue of a far-off gorge, while the young foliage of opening Spring lines the edges of frightful chasms that open from deep purple regions of perpetual night. You have seen the works of the best masters, marvels of sculpture and color, creations that genius gave to man as signs of man's immortality. You have grown up with a love of painting, and thank kind Heaven again and again, that by study and practice your eye was long ago taught to appreciate, in some faint degree, the beauties of art. But here are colors that no painter can transfer to canvas, and forms whose boldness of outline can emanate from nature alone. You think as your eye roves over this glorious prospect, that never before did you behold such marvellous beauty of color and grand contrasts. It is as God who is the artist here, and your heart swells with a new rapture, and the eyes moisten with unspeakable joy as you look toward the mountain peaks, where culminate the brightness and glory; for there gigantic clouds are resting their white bosoms on fields of eternal snow in the full blaze of the evening sun.

Genius might gather flowers of the purest Saxon, and weave them in the web of its story, where shape, color, and harmony by the wonderful magic of word-power, seem to have an actual existence before you. Nay; even inspiration herself might unfold her conception of this scene to the enraptured reader; and yet, both could only point the way to where your mind feebly grasps the idea of this grandeur that seems to crush your soul down with its terrible impress, and then lift it to Heaven in exulting praise.

To these mountains belong the elevation of the soul that creates the patriot or the hero. From these rugged slopes, and from among those red roofs in the depths of this very valley first rose the voice of liberty, that, echoing through these gorges, rolled in sweet cadence along the Alps, and over the ocean until our own hills caught the notes in louder tones, and swelled them into thunder-peals that shook a world. The rifle of a Savoyard once woke the echoes of these unchanging hills, and the smoke wreaths of his shots floated over the crags that now frown upon the road then choked with the invaders of his home. You think of all this, and you think, too, how much better the flag of a free people would harmonize with the bright tints of the landscape, and with the hopes that once swelled the breasts of these mountaineers. But to-day a poverty-stricken remnant of a noble people see the tri-color floating from the flag-staff of yonder fortress, and they are the red-legged infantrymen of a French Emperor who chase the banditti through the passes.

But night is closing around you. A dark shadow is creeping up the sides of the mountains to where the purple and gold are playing amid the snow. You take a lingering look at the valley you are leaving, and feel that to have your memory stored with this scene, to breathe but a few hours the pure, exhilarating air of these Alpine heights, and then if needs must be, to turn your face away forever with naught but the ineffaceable remembrance of its glorious beauty to carry with you to the life to come, is well worth all the past years of labor and self-denials. The final station of the ascent is now reached, though the summit of Mont Cenis still towers above you, and here the conductor as he takes out the mules and substitutes two horses with which to make the descent, points out a stone

hill on a small hill near the road as marking the boundary line between France and Italy. A threatening cloud sending snow in your face, hides the road for a moment, and when it sweeps by, leaving darkness behind, you see by the starlight a beautiful lake before you rimmed in by the hills. Thousands of feet below you, twinkling lights point out the road you are now rapidly descending. You draw your cloak around you, and sinking back with closed eyes recall the features of the magnificent scenery now hidden from view. But the enthusiasm and noble aspirations they created are now tinged by sadness, as you remember that you are never again to behold them.

Perhaps it was this thought that urged me the next day on my arrival at Turin, to climb the hill of La Superga, near the city, and from the dome of the church on its summit, look back to the range we had crossed. I could see the white tops of Mont Cenis, St. Pierre, and Mont Blanc in the northwest, and in the north, Mont Ross, St. Gotthard, and the Splügen; while on the south rose the blue peaks of the Apennines. Below me, spread out like a map, and watered by the Po and its tributaries, lay the historical plains of Piedmont.

It is seldom that the real pictures of after-life retain the vivid tints with which boyhood loves to color the future; it is seldom that the dream of youth becomes a fact without some sombre clouds to obscure its brightness; but here was a realization of all life's longings and brilliant imaginings without one drawback, save that it must be left behind. All that I had thought and dreamed of Europe in schoolboy days when idling over my book in warm Summer hours, was now spread before my eyes. Below me, threaded by shining rivers, were the plains that for centuries Europe has chosen for its battle-fields. But those older traditions and fading glories are dimmed by the memory of a later conqueror. For Lodi lies just beyond the eastern horizon, and to the south you can see the cornfields of Marengo shimmer in the sun. I turn my eyes again to Mont Cenis, and there the white clouds have paused in their southern flight, as if to take, as I do, a last farewell of beautiful Savoy and its sweet recollections.

REGULAR.

## BARBARA FRIETCHIE AND BRADDOCK'S GAP.

THERE are few Americans who delight in poetry but have read John G. Whittier's exquisite poem entitled "Barbara Frietchie." On a recent visit to Frederick City, or town—full of thoughts awakened by the Quaker poet—so soon as we alighted we directed our steps to the house in which the scene is said to have occurred, described with so much pathos in verse. Barbara's daring action forms one of the most charming episodes of the Rebellion; but, as pilgrims in search of truth, we found that so many touching stories of our civil war resolved themselves into myths as we approached the localities in which they were said to have happened, that we almost feared to investigate the story of the heroine of Frederick. A revered relative, one of the most true and trusting women of the North, who just lived to see the Rebellion crushed, never tired of dwelling upon the bravery and patriotism of the fearless Barbara. Could we do less than make a pilgrimage to her shrine? Her house is a quaint but exceedingly attractive, old-fashioned, steep-roofed little structure, with curious rear-buildings immediately on the bank of Carroll's Run, a little stream which flows through Frederick City. In the slope of the roof, which looks toward the street, are two attic or dormer windows. From one of these Barbara,

Bravest of all in Fredericktown,  
She took up the flag the men hauled down;  
In her attic window the staff she set,  
To show that one heart was loyal yet.  
Up the street came the Rebel tread,  
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.  
Under his slouched hat, left and right,  
He glanced: the old flag met his sight.  
"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast.  
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast.  
It snarled the window, pane and sash;  
It rent the banner with seam and gash.  
Quick, as it fell from the broken staff,  
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;  
She leaned far out on the window-sill,  
And shook it forth with a royal will.  
"Shoot, if you must, this gray old head,  
But spare your country's flag," she said.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,  
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more.

We could get no satisfaction from her. A German tailor, who seemed to be a tenant of part of the house, expressed his disbelief in the story in anything but courteous language, although his words were very pure Saxon. The heroine's nephew, who keeps the City Hotel, could not have been more polite upon the subject, but he was very dubious. As plaster, whitewash and new shingles have removed every vestige of the conflict of September 17, 1862, from the Dunker Church, which was said to have been riddled with balls in the battle of Antietam, it is not surprising that a fresh coat of paint, putty and glazing, should have obliterated every trace of the volley fired by Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry" at the attic window from which Barbara waved the Stars and Stripes. Baffled thus in the pursuit of information by the decease of the heroine, by the Saxon incredulity of the ninth part of a man who succeeds her in her domicil, and the non-committal position assumed by her relative, we applied for information to a gentleman whose distinguished connection with the administrative service of our Army gave him every opportunity of knowing the truth.

He informed us that he was very well acquainted with the venerable old lady, and was in the possession of a number of her peculiar autographs in which she spelled her name Barbara Fritchie. "The story is based upon something which by poetic fancy has been intensified into Whittier's exquisite poem. She was brave and patriotic. During the passage of the Rebels through the town, she is said to have had a very small flag inside of one of her windows, which she refused to give up on demand of an officer or soldier. One day, returning from a walk, she found her steps occupied by a large number of Rebel soldiers, to whom, using her cane with some energy, the old dame cried out, 'clear out, you dirty, lousy scoundrels.' When our troops entered Frederick, she was at the window waving a flag. A general (said to have been Reno), raising his cap and reining in his horse, asked, 'how old is grand-

mother?' Some one at the window mentioned the age (over 90), when he cried, 'Boys, three cheers for the loyal old grandmother.' They were lustily given, and the column then moved on. Mrs. Fritchie was a stout-hearted, patriotic, Christian woman, and it was not her fault that she didn't do all attributed to her. I believe she was possessed of the requisite spunk."

While thus investigating the story of Frederick City, by an easy transition of thought the mind recurred to the South Mountain battle, whose roar and crash could be distinctly heard in the capital of Maryland, through the streets of which Stonewall Jackson marched to the capture of Harper's Ferry, and Reno led his corps to that field on which he met a soldier's death. The street which passes by Barbara's house is part of the "National Road" which leads through Turner's Gap, the scene of Hooker's gallant action of September 14, 1862. Midway between this bloody scene of conflict and Frederick City—in the beautiful Valley of the Catoctin, a perfect garden—stands Middletown. Here the roads bifurcate; the "National Road" keeps straight on, a turnpike so smooth it is delightful to ride over it. To the right and north diverges the "Old Hagerstown Road," which ascends the South Mountain and crosses it through a depression about 4 1/2 miles north of Turner's Gap, which cleft is known as Braddock's Gap, taking its name from that ill-fated general who, despising the advice of Washington, who joined him at Frederick, marched blindly on to the destruction which awaited him near Fort Du Quesne, the present city of Pittsburgh. On the ascent to Braddock's Gap stands an unfinished structure of a species of blue-stone, which was intended, when completed, to be a monument to Washington, and gives to the locality (on one map of the field) the designation of the "Blue Rocks." Near these the extreme Rebel left rested on the 14th of September, 1862, and thus that army, which was fighting against the very Government which Washington established, and against the principles for which he wrought and fought, must have aligned their ranks upon the memorial set up in his honor. What is more, the Rebels were resisting the Army of Freedom upon the same road upon which the champions of the same principles, under Washington, were advancing to encounter the French and their savage allies, fighting, like the Rebels, in the defence of tyrannous ideas, daily becoming obsolete and repugnant to humanity. Thus it is, in the New as in the Old World, the fructifying stream of civilization, borne at the point of the spear and the bayonet, seems bound by immutable laws to follow the same channels, and, thus, the Armies of the Union, in 1862 and 1863, followed the same route as Washington, in 1755, when the Saxon, although he failed then, 112 years ago, was traversing that same South Mountain to meet a power whose ultimate success was as incompatible with the destined development of this country as that Confederation which selected as its corner-stone the right of property in man-Slavery.

## THE BLOODY BATTLE OF MARCH 13, 1865.

The latter end of a fray and the beginning of a feast,  
Fits a dull fighter and a keen guest.

As Thackeray tells us, "By moonlight in the Coloseum the Little Sedulous Voice came to me and said, 'Smith or Jones, my fine fellow, this is all very well, but you ought to be at home writing your great work on *Snobs'*"; so have I been jogged by a little voice to write the Bloody Battle of March 13, 1865, and Thackeray adds, "When a man has this sort of vocation it is all nonsense attempting to evade it."

In vain will the reader search the pages of the Rebellion Record to find an account of this great battle: it has been unpardonably overlooked, and the only annals we have handed down to us are embodied in general order, and the Army Register opposite the names of the few gallant officers who were brevetted on that memorable day.

Up to this date the war had dragged its slow length along. General Grant had called into the field the heavy artillery regiments, and Massachusetts had responded nobly to an additional quota by sending forth regiment after regiment of brunettes. But there was one great element still lying ignobly idle at Washington, and panting for the field. When we calmly review this great Rebellion we are forced to the conclusion that had not this element come to our aid every man outside of Washington would have been drafted, and success might never have crowned our arms. After a most minute research I am unable to find who planned the campaign that terminated in this memorable battle. While Grant was watching Lee, and Sherman was after Johnson, another large army sprang up as if by magic, and such was the enthusiasm that the number of men compared to the number of officers was so insignificant as to be not worth mentioning. In making this latter statement I hope I will not be accused of plagiarizing from Artemus Ward, who says, in his army every man was a brigadier-general.

Another source of regret to me is that I cannot after the most careful inquiry ascertain the locality where the battle was fought, but that it was fought and most gallantly too the General Orders and Army Registers bear ample witness. The exact number of prisoners taken, the amount of artillery and small arms captured, I have been entirely unable to ascertain, and I must throw myself again on the kind indulgence of the reader in not being able to lay these statistics before him. But a most startling fact here presents itself, and indubitably shows that it must have been a terrible hand to hand conflict, resembling the battle of the gods in the Twentieth book of the Iliad, for there is no mention of any artillery, cavalry, or infantry being engaged in this great battle. One terrible instrument of destruction more annihilating than Greek fire was employed with great effect. It was Red Tape. There was a great deal of skirmishing for advantageous positions, and done with so much boldness we almost said effrontery as to excite the surprise if not the admiration of every one, and they were ceded to them in every instance.

The name of the confederate general who commanded the opposing forces on that memorable day is buried in oblivion. It is best so after such a crushing defeat, where so many of our officers earned such gallant reputations. The size of his army is wrapped up in obscurity.

Perhaps some future historian may, as the ages advance,

have more authorities to consult, and may give a more lucid description of this the greatest battle of the war than I have done.

After the most diligent research I must confess that my sources of information have been of the most meagre character. In conclusion I will add that to any intelligent mind it must be apparent that a great battle was fought on that day, for we have irrefragable testimony to the truth of the fact in the number of brevets that were conferred for gallant and meritorious conduct, dating from 13th of March, 1865.

MONSOON.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1867.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of June, 1867, is communicated for the information of the Corps.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major S. C. Lyford, relieved from duty at West Point Academy, N. Y., and assigned to duty at St. Louis Arsenal. The order to take effect at the close of the examination at the Academy. S. O. No. 284, A. G. O., June 3, 1867.

Brevet Major Theo. Edson, assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 4, 1867.

Brevet Major R. M. Hill, assigned to duty at Washington Arsenal. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 4, 1867.

Brevet Major John A. Kress, assigned to duty at Allegheny Arsenal. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 4, 1867.

Brevet Captain Clifton Comly, assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 4, 1867.

Lieutenant J. G. Butler, assigned to duty at Leavenworth Arsenal. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 4, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, authorized to proceed to Joliet and Athens, Ill., on public business. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 4 1867.

Brevet Captain M. L. Poland, granted fifteen days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 292, A. G. O., June 7, 1867.

Brevet Captain J. H. Smyser, directed to turn over command of Detroit, Arsenal, to the Ordnance Storekeeper, or whomsoever might be sent to relieve him, and proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, for duty. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 6, 1867.

Captain W. H. Rexford, O. S. K., assigned to duty at Mount Vernon Arsenal; to proceed to that post as soon as he shall be relieved at Detroit, Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 7, 1867.

Captain B. H. Gilbreth, O. S. K., granted fifteen days' leave. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 7, 1867.

Brevet Captain Clifton Comly, directed to proceed, before obeying S. O. No. 286, to Omaha, Nebraska, and relieve Brevet Major John R. Edie, as Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Platte. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 7, 1867.

Lieutenant J. W. Reilly, assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal. S. O. No. 297, A. G. O., June 10, 1867.

Lieutenant E. M. Wright, granted leave from June 20 to July 10, 1867. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 12, 1867.

Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay, directed to proceed to Watertown Arsenal, to inspect that post. Order Secretary of War, through Chief of Ordnance, June 13, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet, directed to proceed to Fort Delaware, Del., to investigate some defects of gun carriages at that place. Order Chief of Ordnance, June 14, 1867.

Brevet Major S. C. Lyford, permitted to delay reporting for duty at St. Louis Arsenal, per S. O. No. 284, until July 10, 1867. S. O. No. 314, A. G. O., June 19, 1867.

Brevet Major George W. McKee, Captain J. P. Farley, detailed as members of a court for the trial of certain Cadets at West Point Academy. S. O. No. 317, A. G. O., June 21, 1867.

Brevet Captain J. H. Smyser, directed to report to the senior officer of the Board convened by S. O. No. 259, for re-examination for promotion under the act of Congress of July 28, 1866. S. O. No. 320, A. G. O., June 22, 1867.

## A SQUADRON FOR OUR RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

The United States steam-frigate *Saratoga*, bearing the flag of Admiral Thatcher, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, is daily expected. On her arrival it is thought the *Jamestown* will be sent north, so as to thoroughly disinfect the ship from any possible lingering remnant of the terrible yellow fever, which has made such sad havoc among her officers and crew. As the *Jamestown* is a roomy vessel for a sloop-of-war, and is in good repair, she would make an excellent guard or harbor ship for the port of Sitka. The Navy Department, we understand, has in contemplation the making up of a small squadron of two or three vessels for duty on the coast of our new possessions. With the *Jamestown* in addition to the United States revenue cutter *Lincoln*, already preparing for that purpose, could be added the steamer *Saginaw* and the light-house steamer *Shubrick*. To these small steamers could be assigned the duty of thoroughly examining the whole coast, of which so little now seems to be known. The Russian Indians, as well as those of the neighboring islands, are both numerous and warlike, and exploring parties will have to go in large force, and well protected. The Hudson Bay Company, in their trading on that coast, have always had their vessels well armed and manned, and have taken the farther precaution only to allow a few natives on board their ships at a time. Among the unrecorded history of the English Navy, is the fact that a few years since these Indians repulsed an attack made on their villages by the boats of Her British Majesty's frigate *Thetis* to punish them for some depredations which they had committed, and so expert and daring are they as thieves that while another vessel of the British Navy—the sloop-of-war *Medway*—was lying at anchor in one of the bays of the coast, they actually stripped off large sheets of her copper without being detected. It is these Indians that in 1857 made a raid on Whidley's Island, in Puget Sound, and killed Colonel Ebey, the former Collector of Customs of that district, carrying off with him his head as a trophy. It is their savage custom to behead their victims, over which trophies they perform ceremonies similar

to the scalp dance of the Plains. Colonel Ebey's head was, through repeated efforts to that effect, recovered a year afterward by the exertions of agents of the Hudson Bay Company—Governor Douglas, the Governor of Vancouver's Island, and the chief factor of that Company, twice sending a steamer up for that purpose, and succeeded at last only by paying a large ransom of several hundred dollars' worth of blankets and Indian goods, and which, to the shame of the United States Government has, up to this day, not been repaid. For the privilege of trading with these Indians, the Hudson Bay Company for years past have paid to the Russian authorities annually 2,000 otter skins.—*San Francisco Times*, June 18th.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JULY 1, 1867.

JULY 1.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. P. Rogers, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The telegraphic order of June 27, 1867, from this office, directing Captain James P. Brownlow, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, to report in person at once to Brevet Major-General Buttefield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany recruits to California, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel Charles Ewing, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No 164, April 2, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until further orders.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant William S. Johnson, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence until further orders is granted Brevet Colonel Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to commence July 1, 1867, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, hereafter mentioned, until each organization is filled in the order named: Company A, Fort Washington, Md., 25 recruits required; Company C, Fort Whipple, Va., 58 recruits required; Company D, Fort Washington, Md., 54 recruits required; Company E, Fort Foote, Md., 24 recruits required; Company F, Battery Rodgers, Va., 6 recruits required; Battery G, Fort Wayne, Mich., 87 recruits required, to be not less than five feet seven inches in height; Company H, Fort Whipple, Va., 21 recruits required; Company I, Fort McHenry, Md., 14 recruits required; Company K, Fort Delaware, Del., 36 recruits required; Company L, Fort Delaware, Del., 29 recruits required; Company M, Fort Porter, N. Y., 9 recruits required.

Brevet Major J. S. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and will report to the commanding officer Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, for duty at that post, and by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Third Military District.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor (recently appointed), will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff (recently appointed), will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, to accompany recruits to San Francisco, Cal., and on arrival there will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 299, June 11, 1867, from this office, as granted Second Lieutenant William J. Campbell, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby amended so as to grant him permission to delay starting to join his regiment for thirty days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Follett, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

JULY 2.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Major Edward Curtis, Assistant Surgeon.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant P. L. Lee, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will turn over the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri. Permission to delay for thirty days is hereby granted him.

So much of General Orders No. 9, March 16, 1867, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as directed Captain Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to proceed to Headquarters Department of the Columbia, and relieve Brevet Major S. A. Foster, Commissary of Subsistence, as Chief Commissary of that Department, is hereby confirmed.

So much of General Orders No. 13, April 6, 1867, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as assigned Brevet Major S. A. Foster, Commissary of Subsistence, to temporary duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of California, relieving Brevet Colonel R. W. Kirkham, U. S. A., is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from this office, granting Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for one month, is hereby confirmed.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Major H. B. Fleming, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 40, January 24, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended one month.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 306, June 14, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report for duty without delay to the commanding

officer, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, is hereby granted to Post Chaplain John F. Fish for thirty days.

JULY 3.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster-General, for thirty days from the 1st instant; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, Paymaster, for thirty days; Second Lieutenant L. Wightman, Third U. S. Cavalry, for thirty days.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 334, July 1, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the companies of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, have been forwarded, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments, of convenient size, of the recruits which are, or may from time to time become, disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Vicksburg, Miss., where they will report to the Commanding General Department of Mississippi and Arkansas for assignment to the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. Two hundred and ten recruits, eight drummers and eight fifers, or sixteen buglers, are required.

The telegraphic order of April 30, 1867, from this office, and so much of Special Orders No. 223, May 1, 1867, from this office, as confirmed the same, directing the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific to order Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

Permission to delay thirty days after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 18, April 15, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant George W. Cradlebaugh, Third U. S. Cavalry, will proceed at once to join his regiment at Fort Union, New Mexico.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major W. C. Cuyler, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 121, June 28, 1867, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, is hereby extended seven days.

JULY 5.—The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare a detachment of 22 recruits from those which are, or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward it, under proper charge, to Aiken, S. C., for assignment to Company L, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward, by steamer of the 11th instant, a detachment of 300 recruits to San Francisco, Cal., where they will be reported to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Second U. S. Artillery.

The following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant J. R. Kelly, Brevet Major, from Battery C to Company B; First Lieutenant J. R. Myrick, Brevet Major, from Battery E to Company I; First Lieutenant Louis H. Fine, from Company B to Battery C; First Lieutenant George F. Hunting, from Company I to Battery E.

JULY 6.—Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following named officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Rathbone, Twelfth United States Infantry, for six months. Permission to go to Europe is granted by the Secretary of War. Brevet-Major A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Department, for six months. The extension of permission to delay joining his Company, granted Brevet-Major John H. Knight, Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, in Special Orders No. 290, June 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended one month.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 300, June 14, 1867, from this office, as relieved Post-Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne from the duties he was there performing, and directed him to report for duty in person without delay to the Commanding officer, Fort Mason, Texas, is hereby revoked.

Captain William M. Beebe, Jr., Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the District of Columbia, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. White (recently appointed), will report to the Commanding General, and to the Medical Director, Third Military District, for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant Dennis H. Williams, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Alabama, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

JULY 8TH.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from the 10th inst., is hereby granted First Lieutenant W. S. Smoot, Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Georgia, and will proceed without delay to join his Regiment at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major E. L. Smith, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 324, June 25, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

JULY 10.—Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed as a member of the Examining Board, convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 485, September 29, 1866, from this office, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Fourth U. S. Infantry, hereby relieved.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare a detachment of thirty three recruits from those which are, or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward it, under proper charge, to Montgomery, Alabama, for assignment to Company G, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The permission to delay reporting at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, granted Post Chaplain J. L. Elliott, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 314, June 19, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended sixteen days.

JULY 11.—The permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 64, May 28, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, as directed Second Lieu-

tenant E. G. Manning, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty, granted him in Special Orders, No. 299, June 11, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay fifteen days while en route to join his regiment, is hereby granted Captain William M. Beebe, Jr., Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

General Orders No. 16, May 25, 1867, from Headquarters Middle Division of the Pacific, assigning Brevet Major S. A. Foster to temporary duty as Depot Commissary at San Francisco, California, in addition to his duties as Chief Commissary, Department of California, is hereby confirmed.

JULY 12.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from August 8, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Captain Charles S. Newlin, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, to accompany recruits to San Francisco, Cal. On his arrival at that place he will report to the Commanding General, and to the Medical Director, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Permission to delay until January 1, 1868, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, U. S. Army, at the expiration of which he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Permission to leave the U. S. is granted by the Secretary of War.

Second Lieutenant R. H. Rousseau, Jr., First U. S. Cavalry, will report to Brevet Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, and accompany him to the Department of Columbia. On his arrival in that Department he will proceed to join his regiment.

JULY 9.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H. A. Royce, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant L. P. Derby, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

JULY 13.—Permission to delay twenty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. Townsend Daniel, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Douglas M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Colonel Charles Ewing, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

Permission to leave the U. S. during his present leave of absence, has been granted Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, Colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, by the Secretary of War.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE EDITOR would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE Lackawanna was at Honolulu May 7th.

THE Wateree, Commander J. H. Gillis, arrived at Callao June 18th.

THE Monongahela and Suco were at Santa Cruz on the 9th instant.

THE Marblehead has gone to Aspinwall to relieve the Osceola, which was expected daily.

THE steamer Lenapee, Commander John Irwin, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on the 13th inst.

CAPTAIN Overton Carr has been granted a leave of absence for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

THE U. S. steamer Conemaugh, commander S. P. Quackenbush, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on the 11th instant from Smithville, N. C.

THE flagship Colorado, Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and the other vessels of the European squadron, were at Cherbourg, France, on the 13th inst.

THE Nyack, Lieutenant-Commander Austin Pendergrast, was at Valparaiso June 10th, having arrived there on the 5th ult. She brought orders to the Dakota, Commander Egbert Thompson, to go north.

THE French frigate Semiramis, Commander Maudit, arrived in New York July 14th, from Rochefort, via F. Y. L. The Semiramis will accompany to France one of the iron-clads recently purchased by the French Government.

THE Navy Department has just issued a new register of the commissioned, warrant, and volunteer officers of the United States Navy. It contains all the promotions which have been made on the active, retired, and reserved lists up to the 1st inst., and from the date of the last annual register.

THE Tucarora, Captain Fabius Stanley commanding, in leaving Tahiti, May 14th, struck a reef, and was compelled to lighten ship by throwing a quantity of her coal overboard. She lost about 30 feet of her false keel, but succeeded in getting off without serious damage. She re-coaled and sailed for the Feje Islands the same day.

COMMANDERS of the French and British squadrons in the Pacific complain informally that our Government has stationed a war vessel in the port of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, whereas their vessels have been merely allowed to go in and out of the port occasionally. It is understood that the Navy Department have ordered a vessel to be permanently stationed there.

THE revenue cutter Wilderness, on the 10th inst., left New Orleans for Vera Cruz, having on board Senora Juarez and suite. The party consisted of the following-named persons: Senora Benito Juarez, Senoritas Marquerite, Felicitas, Soledad, Madelaine, Jesus and Josefa Juarez, Benito Juarez, Jr.; Simon P. Santarilia and wife, Senor Jose Romero, Senor R. Eayas, Senor Antonio Richards, and two servants. Two bearers of United States despatches also sailed on the *Wilderness*.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The Saratoga will be ready to go into commission this week. The Quinneberry went into commission on the 17th inst. She will sail for Brazil,

and be commanded by Commander E. Barrett. The *Portsmouth* is receiving apprentices, and will await further orders. The *Estrella* arrived at this yard from Pensacola on the 13th instant, and was put out of commission on the 16th. She was attached to the Gulf Squadron. The *Ide* is still in the dry dock, and the *Moholo* will probably be taken in when she comes out. The *Massachusetts* has sailed for the Gulf. The *Pinta* arrived from Philadelphia this week with a detachment of recruits for the *Minnesota*, which vessel still lies off the battery.

The statement that the steamer *Susquehanna* had sailed for Mexico with despatches to Juarez from this Government demanding the release of Santa Anna is contradicted as unfounded. The *Susquehanna* is the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and has sailed for a cruise in the Gulf, whether she was going some time since, but the yellow fever having made its appearance on board, it was necessary to come further North. The disease has now entirely disappeared from the steamer, and she has gone to her original destination.

**NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.**—The *Winooski* still remains at quarantine with men enough on board to take care of her. Her crew have been transferred to the receiving ship *Vandalia*, Commander George H. Cooper. Lieutenant-Commanders Robert Boyd and Silas Casey have been detached. A second trial of the *Fiscalegua's* engines is now in progress; meanwhile the ship is being rapidly fitted out for sea. She will probably be ready by September. A large force is employed in the Constructor's department making preparations for laying the keel of a new vessel, the work on which will be pushed forward. Paymaster Horatio Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, has been on a brief visit to this yard. Midshipman F. M. Wise has reported for duty on board the *Picotaqua*. A board, of which Commander W. G. Temple is president, is now sitting at this yard to recommend alterations and improvements for Seavey's Island lately added to this yard.

**THE WACHUSSETT** was in Shanghai, China, May 1, 1867. All well on board. She has visited every port on the coast of China, and some in Japan, and two in Corea. While on the coast of Corea she surveyed an unknown bay, and called it "Wachusett" Bay, after the ship. In China she has visited the Great Wall, Pei-Ho, and ascended the Yang tze Kiang 753 miles in the interior of China, stopping at all of the important cities on the river. She is now waiting the arrival of her relief, the *Iroquois*, before returning to the United States, from whence she sailed on March 5, 1865. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; Lieutenant-Commander, John W. Philip; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Thos. G. Grove; Acting Master, Wm. B. Newman; Master, Wm. C. Wise; Acting Ensign, Reuben Rich; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Thos. N. Penrose; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edward H. Sears; First Assistant Engineer, Edward B. Latch; Second Assistant Engineers Edmund Lincoln, Jefferson Brown; Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Leware, Jas. Brown, C. H. Forbes; Mates, Cyrus Haskell, James Moran; Gunner, James Russell; Captain's Clerk, Geo. F. Shufeldt; Paymaster, Robt. Thomas.

**THE PEORIA** arrived at Hampton Roads on the 16th inst., after a pleasant passage from St. Thomas of six days. She has returned for a new crew, the terms of nearly all the men now on board having expired. Her cruise in the West Indies, although short, has been very pleasant and not altogether devoid of incident. While at St. Martin's, on the 4th inst., a boat arrived from Basseterre, St. Kitt's, with the intelligence that the town was in flames, and with an appeal for help. The *Peoria* immediately ran over there, but arrived too late to be of any assistance in subduing the fire. A quantity of provisions was sent ashore, and, at the request of the Governor of the Island, the vessel proceeded to Antigua for further assistance. Basseterre was a town of about ten thousand inhabitants, and by the fire over six thousand people were left homeless. The loss is not known, but as there were but two men who were insured, it must have been very heavy. The following is a list of the officers of the *Peoria*: Commander, O. C. Badger; Lieutenant-Commander, L. R. P. Adams; Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Giberson; First Assistant Engineer, J. Q. Purdy; Passed Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Wright; Acting Masters, William P. Randall, M. V. B. Haines; Acting Ensigns, A. D. Campbell, William F. Hodgkinson, G. W. Beverly; Second Assistant Engineers, Robert L. Webb, J. W. Gardner, E. T. Philippi, H. S. Ross; Mate, J. A. Belcher, J. C. Howard, James Williams; Captain's Clerk, C. A. McGeorge.

We have the following news from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, under date of June 17th: The U. S. steamer *Mohongo* was still at the yard undergoing repairs, which would take about two months more. The following changes are made in the officers of this vessel: Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Watkins has been examined and recommended to return to the East by a Medical Board of Survey. He left by the steamer of the 10th June, accompanied by Joseph C. Mason, Paymaster's Clerk. The following is a list of the present officers of the *Mohongo*: Commander, James A. Greer; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, Geo. C. Remey; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Navigator, Henry Arey; Lieutenants, Yates Sterling, Dennis W. Mullan; Acting Ensigns, William A. Duer, Andrew Davis, Jr.; Surgeon, J. H. Clark; Paymaster, Caspar Schenck, temporary; First Assistant Engineer, William H. King; Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin F. Wood, James Entwistle, E. D. Weems, J. A. B. Smith; Captain's Clerk, Ernest Frederick; Mate, F. H. Pool. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Clark, of the *Mohongo*, has been promoted to full surgeon. Paymaster Caspar Schenck, of the U. S. steamer *Independence*, has been temporarily ordered to the U. S. steamer *Mohongo*. The following named vessels were at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, June 17th, undergoing repairs, viz.: Flagship *Pensacola*, *Mohongo*, and *Saginaw*. The *Independence* is getting overhauled and fitted for a school ship, and is to anchor off the city of San Francisco. The *Monadnock*, *Camanche*, *Varabil*, *Cyane*, and *St. Mary's* were laid up in ordinary, and out of commission. Rear-Admiral Thatcher was daily expected at San Francisco, in the flag-ship *Saratoga*, from

down the coast. When he arrives he will transfer his flag to the *Pensacola*. The revenue cutter *Lincoln* is at the yard and in dry dock, getting a new screw (two-bladed). The health here is good; fine cool air all the time. The Fourth of July will be celebrated with due honors, a committee of citizens from Vallejo having extended an invitation to all officers and men to participate.

A DISPATCH has been received from Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, at Yokohama, Japan, April 13th, reporting that the steamers *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming* had sailed for Osaka, with the United States Minister and suite on board. Captain Goldsborough of the *Shenandoah*, had received instructions to land the Minister under a salute, and with an escort of the marine guard of both these steamers, appropriate to the occasion. When Rear-Admiral Bell arrived at Amoy, April 4th, Commander Brood, of the Royal navy, commanding Her British Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, informed him that when at Jakao Island, off Formosa, on March 22d, he heard that the American bark *Rover*, Captain Hunt, had been wrecked on the Nile Reet rocks, and that her officers and crew had taken to the boats. Captain Hunt, his wife, the second mate, and three Chinamen had landed in the bay on the south end of Formosa, and all had been murdered, with one exception, a sailor, (the other boat separating from the first in the night time) by the wild men who inhabit a part of the islands. The barbarians are said to be of most primitive habits, wearing no clothing, and occupying no habitations, but living in the mountains and thickets. Commodore Brood sent out messengers to the aborigines, proposing to ransom the survivors of the crew of the *Rover*, should any be found; and two days after, accompanied by Mr. Adams, her British Majesty's consul at Jakao, proceeded in his vessel to the place of the murder. While attempting to land they were fired upon from the bushes with muskets and bows and arrows, one man being wounded, whereupon he returned to his vessel and shelled the bushes, and then returned to Amoy. Upon the receipt of this information Admiral Bell immediately despatched orders, by mail steamer then passing up, to Commander Febiger, of the *Ashuelot*, then lying at Foochow, to visit the scene of the outrage, and to endeavor to rescue any of the survivors, if by chance there should be any. He had not up to the date of his despatches received a report of Commander Febiger's movements in pursuance of this order. The *Wachusett* is still engaged in guarding American commerce against the Nanfi or robber bands in the Yang Tye river. The *Monocacy*, Commander Carter, was to visit Canton and Macao, and cruise to the westward of Hong Kong to guard the American interests, and to suppress piracy and the coolie traffic by our citizens. The health of the squadron was excellent; the only death reported was that of James Ross, an ordinary seaman of the *Shenandoah*, who was drowned at Yedo, on April 24th by the capsizing of a boat.

AFTER the English, the Austrian government has been most liberal in its display of warlike material at the Exposition. Not only is its whole system of field artillery displayed, but also the torpedoes which blocked the entrances to Pola and Venice during the late war, and Baron von Scholl's inventions for the better construction of military mining galleries. The channel of Malamocco, just outside Venice, was lined with torpedoes fired from the shore, and Pola was encased in a double line of self-acting machines. These were to be fired by a blow upon one of a number of studs which projected from the case containing the powder.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session at Washington, D. C., for examination for the cavalry arm of the service, since last report. Second Lieutenants J. G. McAdams, Second regiment; Royal E. Whitman, Third regiment; Douglas M. Scott and Theo. W. Wing, Fourth regiment; Amos Webster, Fifth regiment; Edmund C. Hentig, Sixth regiment; J. Townsend Daniel, Seventh regiment; David W. Cortelyou, Ninth regiment.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, First U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as Judge Advocate of the General Court-martial instituted in Paragraph 3 of Special Orders No. 88, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, in place of Second Lieutenant Horace Binney, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, resigned.

A TRIAL that promises to be of interest, is spoken of between French guns and English armor plates, and English guns and French armor plates. But is not this bringing the cautious rivalry of the two nations to a too practical test?

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I desire through your columns to call the attention of the Army and especially the War Department to the present organization of the Artillery.

Since the passage of the Act of July 28, 1866, it has been difficult to determine the minimum strength of a battery or the maximum strength of a company of artillery as defined by law. It would seem that it was equally difficult for the War Department to settle the question and that the designation of the unit of the artillery regiment and its legal strength was involved in "confusion worse confounded."

Let us see if this confusion of names and numbers is at all warranted. The five existing regiments of artillery were authorized by the act of July 28, 1866.

The section reads as follows, as in General Orders No. 56, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1866:

That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment of Artillery.

We find the organization of the Fifth Artillery, as laid

down in the official Army Register of 1865, issued prior to the act of July 28, 1866, as follows:

Battery, Fifth Artillery—minimum, 141 enlisted men: maximum, 147 enlisted men. We find on turning to the Official Army Register of 1866, issued subsequent to the act of July 28, 1866, as follows:

Organization of regiments and companies under the act, approved July 28, 1866. Battery of artillery—minimum, —; maximum, 147 enlisted. Company of artillery—minimum, 83 enlisted; maximum, —.

At the same time we find no enactment changing the organization of the Fifth Artillery from that given to it by the act of 1861 originally creating it. Thus it follows that if all companies and batteries of artillery are assimilated in strength, as they undoubtedly are by the act of July 28, 1866, the minimum and maximum cannot be legally less than the batteries of the Fifth Artillery, as given in the register of 1865, minimum, 141 enlisted, and maximum, 147 enlisted.

We find, however, in the register of 1866, above quoted, a distinction drawn between the strength of batteries and companies of artillery, this, too, in face of the fact that all the batteries of the Fifth or standard regiment had the same strength as prescribed by law. I therefore submit that by legal intent the present minimum strength of a light battery, or battery of artillery, is 141 enlisted, and its maximum 147 enlisted men; and also that legally, there is no difference in the authorized strength of a light or mounted battery and a heavy or foot battery.

Again, the act creating the Fifth Artillery speaks of the units of the artillery regiment as batteries. The word company does not, as I recollect, occur in any part of the act. It leaves these batteries to be mounted or foot batteries at the pleasure of the Government. On what authority, then, does the War Department not only continue the term company in each of the old regiments, but even introduce it into the Fifth Artillery?

In the register of 1866, already quoted, we find the term company used to denote a foot battery as distinguished from a mounted battery. In General Orders No. 67, A. G. O., August 21, 1866, we have the terms battery and company used synonymously; battery used three times and company five times in the first four paragraphs, and both terms applied indiscriminately to foot and mounted batteries. Does not all this show that the War Department is in a state of official indecision as to the matter; and does it not show that existing laws settle it beyond peradventure?

The impropriety of calling things by wrong names may never occur to the wiseacres at Washington; but when uniformity and precision are so essential to the force of our Army such a course can not be devoid of harm. I therefore submit that there is at present no such term lawfully known as a company of artillery, as distinguished from a battery of artillery, although prior to act of July 28, 1866, the term company and light company existed in the organization of the four old regiments of artillery; all now are batteries.

Congress, like the individual, is held to intend the natural result of its own action. It evidently intended in the general increase of the Army to increase the artillery. I means Congress took to this end were not the increase of the number, but of the strength, of regiments. In this increase it intended that a battery of artillery should be of such a size that it alone could garrison an ordinary fortification in time of peace, and, by enactment, increased it to 150 officers and men. This organization added but very few officers, and gave an expansion of the arm, which was adequate to the needs of our extended sea-coast fortifications.

ECHO.

### THE FIRST GUN FIRED BY THE NAVY.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In reading the Naval History of the Rebellion, by Charles B. Boynton, D. D., I find the first mention of Naval engagements with Confederate or Rebel shore batteries, or, indeed, the first engagement of the war, attributed to the Potomac Flotilla. This is a mistake, and I presume you will oblige me by publishing the official report of Captain H. Eagle, commanding the U. S. steamer *Monticello*, who attacked a Rebel shore battery at Sewell's Point, Va., May 19, 1861.

This action was brought on by Lieutenant D. L. Braine, who had heard noises ashore during the day of laying planks, and he solicited Captain Eagle to let him fire at the party; the first gun on this occasion was fired by him. I think this the first shot of the war fired by a Naval officer at the Rebels, State rights or no State rights.

OBSERVER.

U. S. STEAMER STAR (LATE MONTICELLO), May 19, 1861.

Flag Officer J. H. Stringham, commanding Home Squadron:

Sir:—From the time I reported to you yesterday I kept a strict watch on the movements of the enemy in and about the Sewell's Point battery. Several noises were heard during the night, but not distinctly enough for me to trace them. At half past five p. m. I heard distinctly blows as if from an axe securing timbers, and immediately I ordered a shot to be fired over them. The Rebels immediately hoisted a white flag, with some design on it, and fired a shot that cut the fore spencer guys, near the gaff. I immediately went to quarters and returned their fire, which was continued by them; I expended fifteen rounds of grape, twelve 10 inch shot, thirty-two 10-inch shell, ten 32-pound shell, and forty-five 32 pound shot—making a total of one hundred and fourteen shot—which I think did some execution among the Rebels. I only desired for want of ammunition, having only five charges remaining for the pivot gun; I regret the want of ammunition compelled me to retire, as I am satisfied I could have silenced the battery in a short time.

I cannot too highly praise the courage and patriotism of the officers and men under my command. They acted nobly, and with great coolness, as the reported firings above will show. The action continued from 5:30 to 6:45 p. m., a duration of one hour and fifteen minutes.

The battery is masked, thirteen embrasures having been erected behind a sand bank. The Rebels had three rifled cannon, and fired several volleys of minie ball, which struck the ship. The ship was struck four times by the rifle cannon shot in the hull and upper works. The damage can be repaired by ourselves.

I herewith enclose the report of the medical officer of this ship, by which you will perceive that two men were slightly wounded during the action.

I cannot close this communication without calling the attention of the flag officer to the valuable services of Lieutenant Daniel L. Braine, who had charge of our pivot gun, and who, during the whole action, displayed great coolness and skill in its management.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY EAGLE, Captain.

## NAVAL ENGINEERS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

SIR:—In a communication signed "F" in your issue of June 29th, a correspondent, who declares himself in opposition to "Fair Play," fortifies his side of the question by statements that exhibit an unfortunate degree of ignorance of the subject.

He should have become better informed before attempting the task of remodelling the Corps of U. S. Naval Engineers. It is asserted that Naval Engineers are ambitious to assume a position with respect to the Navy, similar to that held by the Army Engineers in the land service. While it is impossible to deny that there *may* be engineer officers in the Navy holding such views, the absurdity of such claims has not yet been fully exhibited, and, if their real position is, as yet, lower than that of Army engineers, it would seem that an ambition to improve their standing should be commended rather than deprecated, and that those who deny their claims should exhibit the superiority of other classes of officers rather than attack the engineer.

The position of the engineer will, however, not be determined by the influence of either friends or enemies, but by those causes that, sooner or later, will assign every class of men to their proper position, the laws of supply and demand.

The absolute necessity of a corps of engineers, and the comparative difficulty of finding proper persons to enter it, will insure that their position shall be relatively high. The duties of Naval Engineers are:

First, To design the machinery and various engineering works of the Navy.

This duty necessarily falls upon them, as they are by the same education and training that fits them for their other duties, especially adapted to this work, and because they are, as officers of the U. S. Navy, so situated as to be uninfluenced by any motive save an ambition to do their duty by the Government, and to make for themselves a reputation by producing designs for machinery and structures of unusual excellence.

The naval engineers being, therefore, peculiarly well fitted for such duties, it would be an injustice to the country for the Navy Department to excuse them from their performance, and to accept the risk and increased expense attending the employment of unknown and irresponsible persons.

Secondly, It is the duty of naval engineers to superintend the construction of machinery and any engineering work done for the Navy, and to protect the interests of Government by compelling strict adherence to the stipulated design, and by preventing the introduction of bad material and workmanship. This duty is thrown upon the naval engineer simply because the Navy Department has no other means of protecting itself against dishonest, careless, or ignorant contractors.

Thirdly, The duty of an engineer in the Navy also comprehends the superintendence of the "engine driving" on board ship, and of the repairing that becomes necessary on the long cruises of a vessel of war. It is this duty that persons uninformed on the subject often suppose to be the only duty of a naval engineer, and, with equally great error, it is sometimes assumed that but little more than expertness in the use of hammer and chisel and a fair experience in the ordinary routine of the engine-room is required to enable the engineer to do this duty properly.

The naval steamer making cruises of two or three years each, thousands of miles, perhaps, from the manufacturer, is very differently situated from the merchant steamer whose trips are only ten days in length at farthest, and which, at the end of the trip, may be allowed ten days or two weeks for repair.

The latter may be supplied with engine-drivers who can drive the engines on regular trips, while the repairs at either end of the route, if extensive, may be made under the superintendence of the constructing engineer at the manufactory.

The former leaves our harbor for the East India, China, or other squadron, and until her return all repairs, however extensive, must be conducted by her own engineers; and these repairs often call for an amount of ingenuity and of general and engineering knowledge that can only be fully appreciated by one who is himself an engineer.

Not only are ingenuity and professional knowledge required to determine the proper method of repair, but to make useful the scanty material and the few tools provided; even our largest vessels require those qualifications to a vastly greater degree.

It is on such occasions that the mere engine-driver sees clearly his own incapacity, while the designing and constructing talent of the studious and experienced engineer even finds itself heavily taxed by the urgency and extent of the work to be done and the limited facilities for its accomplishment. It is on such occasions, too, that the young engineer is taught to trace out the various causes of accident, whether in faulty design, bad workmanship, or carelessness management; he is taught to apply the proper remedy, and thus acquires a knowledge that is indispensable to success in business. In fact, there are many who have entered the Navy for the express purpose of obtaining this experience, and who leave the service after its acquirement. It will be found that our prominent mechanical engineers, with but few exceptions, have been at some period of their lives in the Corps of Naval Engineers.

Such an experience is, therefore, indispensable to any one who desires to become capable of designing or superintending the construction of marine machinery, and from this fact arises another difficulty in the scheme—by no means original with "F"—of separating the engineer corps into two distinct bodies. Not only is it necessary that the naval engine-driver possess the qualifications of a professional engineer, but it is equally necessary that the naval engineer on shore duty should have a precise knowledge of the routine of engine driving, and a more than ordinary experience of the style of engineering that has, on more than one occasion, saved a vessel to the Navy and preserved the lives of a ship's company, in order that he may provide, in the construction of new machinery, against similar contingencies. This knowledge can only be acquired by long experience.

With regard to the amount of scientific and practical knowledge required in an engineer little need be said.

That he must be "a good mechanic in the higher sense of that term" is so self-evident as to require no argument, and that he must have not only "some science," but an unusually thorough scientific education, is equally axiomatic. There is certainly no profession in which is required a wider range of knowledge, a more varied talent, and a higher degree of mental discipline than that of the mechanical engineer, and of all the branches of mechanical engineering, none calls for those qualifications to a greater extent than those in which the naval engineer must excel.

When it is considered that to the naval engineer is confided the duty of designing, constructing, and managing the most costly, and not least dangerous, portion of a war steamer, it will be seen that to insure the safety of such valuable public property, and to avoid endangering so many lives, too great effort cannot be made to secure for such positions the best talent that can possibly be obtained.

The inducements that Government can offer are good position, good pay, and a fair prospect of advancement. That these inducements are not at present too liberal is proved by the fact that an examination of Navy Registers will exhibit that since the close of the war, more than one-fourth of all the Regular engineers then in the naval service have resigned to assume positions on shore. Had not business been so excessively depressed during that period the list would, of course, have been far more seriously depleted.

The inference to be drawn from these statements is manifestly in opposition to the proposition of "F," to take all rank from these men, who, by the way, are "educated and employed to command" a crew of firemen numbering often, in iron-clad and our high-powered ships, a large proportion of the ship's company.

Possibly it was the intention of "F" to propose what his remarks actually imply, the removal of all the engineers from our war steamers, leaving the machinery in charge of the "first-class firemen," in whom, had he been more familiar with the service, he would have found a class of men precisely described by him under the peculiar denomination of "engine runners," practical men, capable of using the tools and making minor repairs, as well as of driving the engine on ordinary occasions.

The question of giving rank to staff officers in the Navy, and especially to engineers, has always been a fruitful source of debate, but experience has shown it to be the only way to secure the right class of men. The only difficulties that have arisen from the adoption of this course, even to the present limited extent, have had their source in the absurd and exceedingly petty jealousy of, fortunately, a comparatively small number of officers, who—feeling none of that anxiety to secure the greatest efficiency of the naval service that should be the first thought of every officer, forgetting that all are but servants of the same country, and that all are equally entitled to respect, where equally gentlemanly and officerlike, in whatever sphere Government has chosen to place them—commit one of the greatest of follies in attempting to elevate themselves by decrying the advancement of other equally deserving, and by cavilling at the orders of the Navy Department and laws of Congress, when they should esteem it their privilege to assist in their enforcement.

In spite of his evident lack of accurate information, the remarks of "F" on "the manner in which engines are run and taken care of in the Navy," will be read with interest by those who are assigned to that duty. It is to be hoped that he will not be too hard upon them.

## FRIEND OF FAIR PLAY.

## REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

SIR:—While all in the Army feel the importance of a revision of the Regulations, all equally feel the importance of their correct and just revision to meet the requirements of that part of the Army to which all the rest are appendages and auxiliaries—the line of the Army. That this revision be done acceptably or fittingly, it must be directed, from actual experience and observation in the Army itself, by officers who form a part of the Army, who alone know what is required. That this work should be done by an officer who has ceased to be a soldier for twenty-five years, but for that entire time has moved along a single official rut, promises only that the work shall be as unfitting and faulty as the conception of it at such a source is presumptuous.

For the proper care and administration of armies it has been found necessary that there should be a certain fixed organization attached to it, called staff. This might as well be purely civic only that a certain fixity is necessary, as the chiefs of the Army are so often themselves changing, that the continuity of administration requires that this outside appendage be permanent.

The persons forming it have, therefore, been commissioned, and were led to believe that they were a part of the actual Army; and as it has been found necessary or convenient to leave the framing of all orders to them, and as they remained at the seat of Government, where the sources of legislation were easily reached, there has always been a tendency imperceptibly to arrogate to themselves power, importance, and rank, until they appear to believe, and everybody else appear to tacitly admit, that they are the Army, and the Army proper the appendage.

It is high time this is properly appreciated, and the true relations of Army and staff understood. No one who has been long in the Army can fail to have observed that all constructions of orders made by the staff have been in favor of the staff, and against the line of the Army, whenever their interests conflict. The same is equally true of legislation for the Army, which almost always takes its character from staff advice.

The same was scandalously true in promotion, when, in the war, they not only took to themselves as much rank as was won by the best generals in battle, but by a manipulation of dates took precedence of them. They now seek, and have almost obtained, complete immunity from any control of commanders of armies when thrown with them in service, and now propose to make up the regulations that shall govern it. The above is but a text from which many chapters could and ought to be written. \*

## THE PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES ON THE FRONTIER.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

SIR:—Existing laws and regulations require that Army supplies shall be purchased under written contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. These regulations were established for the wisest purpose, no doubt; and where material, quartermaster stores, clothing, and rations are to be purchased in large cities, or in populous districts wherein there is a lively competition among responsible and thriving merchants and producers, the Government probably economizes public money by enforcing the rules. At all frontier posts, however, certain most important supplies must be purchased as near as possible to the garrison. Grain, hay, and beef are generally procured at no great distance from the points of consumption, because the cost of transportation is greater, many times, than the difference in price saved by purchasing in large markets. It is my belief, derived from an extensive and careful investigation, in California, Nevada, and Arizona, that the service here loses yearly a formidable sum by the contract system in making this class of purchases; and I presume this to be the case in our other Western Military Departments, since the circumstances are precisely similar. I will endeavor to show why this is so.

In a rich and populous agricultural region, like the valleys of Ohio and Illinois, where there are many more producers than consumers, and produce has to seek a foreign market, there will be many bidders for a contract to supply grain or hay, and an advertisement will generally elicit bids at the lowest price compatible with a profit to the former. The supply is superabundant, the bidders numerous and commanding plenty of capital, and the Government profits by the competition. The law was made for such countries in which we buy no grain or hay or beef. In peace times the Army is distributed for the fostering and protection of infant settlements beginning to struggle into a profitable existence. About a military garrison there soon congregates a knot of settlers—a dozen, or a score or more. They are generally poor men, pioneers, who possess barely a hut of adobe, sod or logs, a few yoke of cattle, the necessary farming implements, and possibly enough seed to put in a crop. There comes, however, a man of more money—a Connecticut Yankee—a Quartermaster's clerk, or a Jew—with a little spare money, and he, or possibly two or three of them, settle down in the vicinity, keep few little "notions," a few plugs of tobacco, a little whiskey in dangerous proximity to a good deal of water, and a "pick-handle whisky" (hence, the Arizona term, "pick-handle whisky"). and they await the arrival of the contractor season—the "glorious Summer" of the contractor, which is to reward him for many a "Winter of discontent." The Post Quartermaster advertises for bids to supply the wants of the garrison for the coming year. What is the result? Here are A, B, and C, D, E, etc., good, honest, hard-working "ranchers," each with ten, twenty, fifty thousand pounds of grain, and a proportionate quantity of hay, with little or no market save the military post, and ready to sell at a moderate price. But the Quartermaster requires three, four, or ten times the amount they have to deliver. They have no money. All they ever did have was invested in the present year's crop. Nor have they any credit, and could not give the necessary bonds for the delivery of the quantity they have themselves produced. What follows? "Solomon," of Jerusalem, "Hezekiah," of Hardscrabble, Connecticut, and "P. B. D." late of the Quartermaster's Department, step in and offer the only bids which are received. They all bid, not to find a market for produce raised by their own hard labor, but on speculation, and the lowest offer is far above the market price. If any of the three worthies threatens to bid for a reasonable price, it is because he has not money enough to fulfill a contract, and he retires chuckling over a liberal bonus paid by one of the others to compensate him for "drawing out." And so, necessarily, the contract is awarded to one or both of the others, and the producers are compelled to figure in the background. The contractor then buys up the grain at about the price he chooses to dictate, and turns it over to the Government at an enormous profit which might have been saved to the public purse by a purchase, in the first instance, from the producer. In other words, and more generally, it is a certain fact that there is not capital enough or competition enough on our frontier to make the contract system economical or advantageous. The producer and the Government agent are equally helpless, and the vulture contractor has everything in his own hands. The "rancher" depends entirely upon the sale of his produce for his support, and can not keep it back long, and he sells, whether he will or no, to the fortunate man who has the money. At my own post, as one small example illustrative of the system, all the barley delivered for a year's supply was purchased by the contractor at six cents per pound, and the Government paid for it ten, and ten and one-half. One-fourth of the total amount was bought within rifle shot range of my quarters, and delivered by the producer.

Now instead of enriching a swarm of these vermin which infest the frontier, suppose the Government directs the Quartermaster to purchase grain (and other supplies), in such lots as may be had. Evidently we shall save the huge profits of the speculator, and obtain the supply at its real market value. This can not be done under contract, simply because, as I have stated, there is not enough competition in these regions to force the price down. The few who do bid do not compete. They simply make an equitable (?) division of the spoils. And what are the objections, in such cases, to purchase in open market, or, first, What are the alleged advantages of a "contract"? They are understood to be:

1. Competition, by which we ensure the supply at the lowest market price. I have shown that this is always a fictitious value on the frontier, and that there is seldom any real competition.

2. Security against fraud by collusion between agent and contractor. If there was any security under a contract system, and none where an open sale is made, this safeguard might be of some value; but notoriously one is as easily evaded as the other, and the Government must trust much in both cases to the character of its officers, and to careful

supervision and inspection. If an officer obtaining supplies is disposed to sacrifice the interests of the Government to his own advantage, there is nothing easier than to do so under the veil of a contract; and if he possesses ordinary shrewdness, no human investigation can detect him. I have heard of a case in which five or six bids for delivery of grain were made, and each and all of the proposals written, and the prices suggested by the Quartermaster's clerk—each bidder being made to believe, of course, that he alone was in the confidence of the Department, and his bid the lowest! The difficulty of detecting any fraud is much greater here than in a case of purchase; for where values are fictitious, no one can say what is a fixed and an exorbitant price for anything. The fact is, that in the making of such contracts, the public purse is almost invariably plundered. Generally the Government agent is a helpless party, but sometimes, to be sure, a guilty one. If we purchase in open market, it will be only the deliberately guilty man who will be a party to fraud, and he will not have the same facility for concealing his iniquity as under the shield of a "lowest responsible bidder."

3. Security for the performance of agreement to furnish supplies. Upon the frontier this amounts to little or nothing. If the supplies are plentiful there is no difficulty in purchasing all we need, and nobody is so much interested as the producer in a speedy delivery and payment. If, on the contrary, the supply fails, the contractor slips out through a loop hole—is relieved by the Government, because of "hardship," or his bondsmen prove to be insufficient. No instance of a suit upon a contractor's bond has come to my knowledge in a considerable experience. The magnificent distances of our posts from Courts, with the enormous expenses of litigation, and the cost and difficulty of realizing a judgment, owing to the peculiar and unsubstantial character of the bondsmen and their assets, especially in mining countries, would, I suspect, more than devour the amount of the bonds upon which suits would be brought.

The objections alleged against an open purchase at these posts, are:

1. A little more trouble to the Quartermaster, who would be compelled to deal with a half-dozen producers, instead of one contractor.

2. The danger of a combination to keep up prices. This is impossible among the class of farmers who cultivate this western region; for they will starve much more quickly than the army, and about the time they are one season in advance of starvation, the necessity for a post is generally past, and the garrison removed to a less populous country. Furthermore, if it were possible to keep back supplies for a higher price, this is certainly as likely to be done when a contractor is the purchaser as when we buy directly from the producer.

3. The possibility of supplies being bought up by capitalists to hold for speculation. This, too, is a game at which two can play. The producer will as readily sell to the Army as any other consumer or speculator, and when the latter has bid his highest figures, the Quartermaster may over-bid him, and still buy his supplies at a lower rate than he would pay the same party as a contractor, because the speculator must leave margin enough for a liberal profit, and if there be any other possible source of supply, as there generally is, and the Quartermaster be allowed to avail himself of it, he will risk losing his investment by paying much beyond the highest market price. The producers are generally the usurers of speculation, and the best friends of the Army which protects them, and we can deal with them to a better advantage than can these harpies of the frontier, who are looked upon as the inevitable and unhealthy growth of the present system of purchase by contract.

I hope this subject may receive the attention of the authorities, who are, I know, really anxious to enforce a rigid economy in Army expenditures, and of Congress, which ought to have the same end in view. The expenses of our Army on this coast are enormous, and the peculiarities of the country, people, and service not easily comprehended without practical acquaintance therewith. The opinions expressed are the growth of experience, and their expression has been dictated by a desire to secure the best interests of the public finances. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to hear from somebody who can tell me wherein is the error.

CAMP BOREAS, Military Division of the Pacific, June 10, 1867.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1 OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, M. O. L. L. U. S., PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery, held in the Supreme Court Room—right wing of Independence Hall—on the evening of the 3d inst., the death of Brevet Colonel Robert O. Abbott, Surgeon U. S. Army, was announced, whereupon the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Order has received information of the death, at Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th ultimo, of Brevet Colonel Robert O. Abbott, Surgeon U. S. Army, a member of this Commandery; and

Whereas, The value of his services to the country for a period of sixteen years, especially during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion as Medical Director of the Fifth Army Corps, and subsequently as Medical Director of the Department of Washington; his character of spotless integrity, his gentleness of nature, his high professional skill, untiring energy and rare administrative ability, have reflected honor on this organization, and embalmed his memory in the hearts of his late companions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legion receive with profound sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of Colonel Abbott, and that they tender their heartfelt condolence to the family of the deceased.

*R solved*, That a properly authenticated copy of these proceedings be communicated to the bereaved family, be forwarded to all the Commanderies of the Order, and be published in the United States ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER, Commander. SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Recorder.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, First U. S. Artillery.

COLONEL H. A. Royce, of the Eighth Division, Quartermaster General's Office, has been granted a leave of absence for twenty days.

CAPTAIN John R. Hynes, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service, to date from May 1st.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, in addition to his other duties, will act as Examining Surgeon of recruits for the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Aide-de-Camp, has been relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Second Military District.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Gentry, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed an Acting Assistant Inspector-General for the Fifth Military District.

FIRST Lieutenant John H. Purcell, First U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Madisonville, La., under instructions from General Sheridan, commanding Fifth Military District.

CAPTAIN Darragh with his detachment of Indian scouts, has been ordered to proceed to camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, by the way of Harney Lake and report to General Crook for further orders.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted Brevet Major Frank R. Chase, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

THE commanding officer Post of Tyler, Texas, has been directed to order First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, and 25 picked men, to proceed to Kaufman, Kaufman county, Texas, and establish a temporary military post.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to accompany a detachment of recruits to San Francisco, California, upon his arrival to report for duty in the Department of California.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. A. Tonner, U. S. A., has been relieved from further duty at the Post of Tyler, Texas, and ordered to report without delay to the Chief Medical Officer of the District of Texas, with a view to annulment of his contract.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 72, extract 5, dated Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., June 19, 1867, First Lieutenant Jacob DeGress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty at Headquarters District of Louisiana.

FIRST Lieutenant William Hoelcke, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and appointed to the charge of the Engineer Office at Headquarters Fifth Military District, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Engineer Corps.

COMPANY K, Twenty-third Infantry, under the senior officer present, has been ordered to proceed by the way of Dalles and Camp Currey to Camp Wright in Milneur Lake Valley, where it will be subject to orders from General Crook, commanding District of the Owyhee.

In compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 270, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, Captain Alexander Moore, Thirty-eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding Second Military District.

CAPTAIN M. V. Sheridan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in accordance with Special Orders No. 265, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, has been assigned to duty as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sheridan, commanding.

BREVET Brigadier-General William J. Sloan, Surgeon U. S. Army, and Chief Medical officer of New York City, has been ordered to repair to Cannonsville, New York, on business connected with the public service; after the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from any duty he may now be performing, and ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report to Brevet Major-General Reynolds, commanding Sub-district of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN Seth Weldy has been ordered to proceed with his Company I, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to Baker City, Oregon, and establish a temporary camp on Willow creek, or somewhere between Powder and Burnt rivers and Mormon Basin, with a small detachment at Auburn, Oregon.

SECOND Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, en route to join his regiment, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding officer Sub-district of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

BREVET Brigadier-General B. S. Alexander and Captain C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engineers, left San Francisco June 17th on an inspecting tour through Puget Sound and the northern portion of Oregon. It is expected that this inspection will result in a recommendation to strengthen the defenses along the Pacific coast.

BREVET Colonel Edgar W. Dennis, Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Second Military District in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 290, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 6, 1867, has been announced as Judge-Advocate of that District.

A BOARD of officers was ordered to assemble at Philadelphia on the 16th day of July, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of John F. Carl, late corporal Company A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, applicant for the position of Superintendent of National Cemeteries. Detail for the Board: Brevet Colonel R. V. W.

Howard, Captain Fourth Artillery; Brevet Major H. W. Jones, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Chambers McKibben, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles Pelaez, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana for assignment to duty, he has been ordered to proceed to Young's Point, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. In the event of the detachment of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry leaving Young's Point, La., Acting Assistant Surgeon Pelaez will accompany the same to Baton Rouge.

CAPTAIN Chambers McKibben, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to Carlisle Barracks for the purpose of inspecting, with a view to condemnation, certain camp and garrison equipage reported by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at that post as unfit for further use. After completing the duty assigned him Captain McKibben will return to Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN Darragh with his detachment of Indian scouts, has been ordered to proceed to camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, by the way of Harney Lake and report to General Crook for further orders.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted Brevet Major Frank R. Chase, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

THE following-named officers at Forts Porter and Ontario respectively, have been ordered to repair to Fort Niagara, and report to the commander thereof for duty on Garrison Court-martial. After the adjournment of the Court on which they may be detailed they will return to their proper stations: Second Lieutenant W. F. Stewart, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. E. Campbell, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry.

So much of Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 95, current series, from Headquarters District of Texas, as orders Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to proceed from Fort Belknap, Texas, via Buffalo Springs and Sherman, and make a thorough examination of the country travelled by him, etc., has been revoked. Brevet Colonel Starr will proceed from Austin to Mount Pleasant, Titus county, Texas, and assume command of that post.

THE staff of Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, commanding District of Louisiana, comprises the following-named officers: First Lieutenant J. Lewis Spalding, First U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp, Secretary of Civil Affairs; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, U. S. Army, Major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

SECOND Lieutenant John Gotshall, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment and ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and relieve Captain Charles Steelhammer, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, from further duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that point. Captain Steelhammer will transfer to Lieutenant Gotshall all public funds, property, and stores connected with the depot and post at Brownsville, Texas, after which he will proceed to Weatherford, Texas, and take command of his company there stationed.

THE Commanding Officer Post of San Antonio, Texas, has been directed to order Captain S. H. Lathrop, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to proceed with his company from San Antonio, Texas, to Indianola, Texas, and relieve the company of that regiment there stationed. The Commanding Officer Post of Indianola, First Lieutenant A. B. Bonnaffon, will turn over to Captain Lathrop all the records, etc., pertaining to said post and proceed with his company to San Antonio, Texas, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

THE following is list of the officers reporting at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for week ending July 6, 1867: Second Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, Forty-first Infantry, en route to regiment; Brevet Captain E. H. Conway, Fourth Cavalry, en route to regiment; Captain John H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry leave of absence; First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First U. S. Artillery, Special Orders No. 22, Paragraph 2, District of Texas; First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Special Orders No. 227, War Department, amended.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Baton Rouge, La., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 22d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major John W. Tod, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; Captain A. A. Harback, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant John N. Coe, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. Robinet, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Horace Binney, Twentieth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

CAPTAIN Henry Carroll, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at the Headquarters Fifth Military District, under orders from the Headquarters of the Army, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Colonel R. F. Bernard, First U. S. Cavalry, of the command of all the soldiers of his detachment belonging to organizations serving in the District of Texas, and directed to proceed with the same without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report to Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding that district, for further orders. Upon being so relieved Brevet Colonel Bernard, will return to Carlisle, Pa., and report to the commanding officer of that post.

A MILITARY Commission has been ordered to convene at Austin, Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 22d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major General A. McD. McCook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, Major Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Johnson, Captain Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Grimes, Captain Twenty-sixth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Pease, Captain Seventeenth Infantry; Brevet Captain A. R. Chaffee, First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant F. W. Bailey, Thirty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant M. McArthur, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. A. Sutherland, Seventeenth Infantry Judge Advocate.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

All parties in England seem to be anxious to find out just what the volunteers are obliged to do in case of public disturbance. An order from the war office does not clear up matters much, for though it declares that the civil authorities cannot call on the volunteers as a military body, it also says they can use them as special constables, and in that capacity they are entitled to use the military discipline and knowledge of the men for the purpose of making their intervention the more effective. So rioters have little to hope for from the law. Indeed, in case of riot, it is not doubtful that the volunteers or any other troops could be made use of. But the question is, what is a riot? A member of the House of Commons said that he was on a committee for investigating certain election disturbances in Nottingham, and that committee did not think a riot was proved, though there was evidence that a mob had taken possession of some streets, sacked houses, and frightened people so that they thought it necessary to get away secretly through a hole in the roof. He wanted to know if the volunteers could have been compelled to act then. We cannot answer for England, but in America the unlawful seizure of streets, the sacking of houses, and threatening the lives of citizens by a mob are held to be sufficient definitions of the word "riot."

In discussing the competitive examination of breech-loading rifles, the London *Engineer* says, "There seems to be a very general partiality for the small bore, for we find there were only seven rifles in which the calibre exceeded that of the present service rifle, and that by far the greater portion of the remainder, averaged from .430 to .460 inches. Eighty-three different kinds of rifles have been tested experimentally or otherwise by the commission, and of these twenty-two were fired with the present service cartridge, while the rest were provided with ammunition of various kinds. The following is the record of rapidity of fire of some of the guns. Each rifle was supplied with twelve rounds of ammunition: Henry's (No. 1) rifle 49 seconds; (No. 2), 57 seconds; (No. 3), 1 minute and 14 seconds; (No. 4), 1 minute 6 seconds; Hammond, 1 minute 1 second; Joslyn, 47 seconds; Burton (No. 1), 57 seconds; (No. 2), 1 minute 2 seconds; Bacon (No. 1), 54 seconds; one cartridge jammed; (No. 2) not completed, owing to the breaking of the cartridges which were Boxer's, made by Messrs ELEY; Berdan, 57 seconds; Albini and Braendlin, 1 minute 31 seconds; Needham (No. 2), 1 minute 3 seconds; Peabody, 53 seconds; Prince, 60 seconds; Remington, with central fire cartridges, 50 seconds; with rim fire cartridges, 11 rounds in 40 seconds; Sharpe, 51 seconds; Soper, 39 seconds, with Boxer cartridge, out of which there were three misfires; Snider Company (No. 1), 1 minute 10 seconds; (No. 2), 1 minute 7 seconds; (No. 3), 1 minute 27 seconds; (No. 4), 2 minutes 3 seconds; in the case of the latter gun the ramrod had to be used occasionally to dislodge the cartridge cases. All the four guns of the Snider Company were supplied with the coiled central fire cartridges, and with the exception of the No. 1 gun, many instances of jammed and broken cases occurred. The general lesson to be gathered from the trials with regard to the ammunition, seems to be that purely metallic cartridges are much more easily extracted, and less likely to jam than those made of paper.

A TWIN screw turret ship has been built by Messrs LAYRD Brothers, of Birkenhead, for the Dutch Government. She is said to be the largest vessel of the kind yet built, and is named the *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden*. She is a vessel of 2,100 tons, and 400 horse power, 18 feet draught, and 12 knots speed. She carries two turrets "on the system of Captain C. P. COLES," each containing two 12 1/2 ton muzzle loading 300-pounder guns, thus throwing a broadside of 1,200 pounds. Her dimensions are about 240 feet length, 44 feet breadth, and 28 feet depth at side. The armor plating is 4 1/2 inches thick, and rests on a teak backing of 10 inches thickness, and this is placed against the skin and framing of the ship. The turrets are covered with 5 1/2 inch armor-plates.

THE Penelope, frigate, of 3,000 tons burden, built of iron and steel, and iron-plated, has been launched, and is the first iron-clad which has been launched from any of HALL's yards. Her most remarkable features, says the *Engineer*, is her draught of water, which will be, when fully equipped for sea, 16 feet 3 inches. When we state that she has a battery of eight 9-ton guns, protected by 6 inch armor; that she has engines to be worked up to 3,600-horse power; that she is full-rigged, and equipped with a complement of 350 men for an Admiral's flag-ship; that she is like the *Bellerophon*, a double ship, one within the other; and finally, that she has a powerful ram, it will be seen that it can have been no easy matter to fulfill all these conditions on a draught of water no greater than that of a modern steam sloop. The ship has two screws, two sterns, under water, and two rudders worked by one tiller.

THE French Emperor has appointed a commission to examine thoroughly the display of military equipments in the Exposition.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## TRANSPORTATION IN THE WAR.

THE famous saying of FREDERICK, that an army, like a serpent, moves on its belly, concentrates into one vigorous phrase the vital importance of supplies. This question of supplies, however, is a complex one, including not only their collection and selection, but their distribution, and above all their forwarding. This great matter of "forwarding," as applied to supplies of food and forage, munitions of war, stores, trains, nay, to armies themselves, falls under the department of transportation.

The reports to the War Department (recently published in pamphlet form) of Brevet Major-General LEWIS B. PARSONS, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, constitute a record, we fully believe, unparalleled in history. All the recent European wars, indeed—the Crimean, the Italian, the Schleswig-Holstein, the Prusso-Austrian—have furnished extraordinary examples of the revolutionary agency of railroads in the military art. But Europe is at best but a very small patch of ground, and the terrain occupied from first to last by all the hostile parties, in either of these wars, gave comparatively little scope for showing the effect of the application of steam to transportation in modern war. It was the continental campaigning grounds over which the North and South so long fought, that first gave free play to skill in steam transportation of men, materials, ammunition, food and forage. The rapidity wherewith armies were, so to speak, seized, packed, carried off to the point required, and there dropped down—they and all their impedimenta—is something marvellous and almost incredible. The military topography of our country is still in most deplorable backwardness. But at least we have a pretty clear idea of how an army can be moved and fed and re-enforced by the appliances of rail and steamer. General PARSONS tells us that an army "larger than those with which NAPOLEON won 'some of his most decisive victories'" can now, on twenty-four hours' notice, be embarked at Boston or Baltimore and landed within three days at Cairo, 1,200 miles away; there it can be "embarked" on transports, and within four days more (or seven days in all) be disembarked at New Orleans, 1,000 miles beyond Cairo, and 2,200 from the point of departure. He tells us, moreover, that boats could easily be gathered at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, which could within a week precipitate 200,000 troops, with all their munitions and supplies, upon Cairo or Memphis. These illustrative examples of what the war has taught in the art of transportation are worth remembering.

It was General (then Colonel) PARSONS who first abandoned the vicious charter system of transportation, by which boats had to be hired at so much a day, whether occupied or not, and made contracts for the delivery of supplies by the hundred pounds—the average rate paid from St. Louis to Nashville being fifty cents per hundred. It seems pretty clear that a million or two of dollars must have been saved in this way. Government gets more and prompter and cheaper service by farming out its transportation to private parties than by employing its own boats and men. But Colonel PARSONS was accustomed to buy

boats needed for post service for a long time, and to seize or charter them in cases of large expeditions, organized for brief service, where definite contracts could not easily be made. Appended to the pamphlet under discussion is a series of contracts, which show that, early in the war, the cost of transporting troops was only from two to three mills per man per mile, and an average of \$1 05 per man from St. Louis to Memphis, 450 miles. To move an army of 20,000 men, with its officers and baggage, over this last-named distance, cost only \$25,000, the transportation of animals and stores being also at a low rate. The rise in gold carried the rate for troops up to one-third of one cent per man per mile. At this moment, the cost of moving a man from St. Louis down to New Orleans, a distance of 1,250 miles, is only \$3 62½; for an army of 20,000 men, with officers and baggage, the cost would not exceed \$85,000.

The immense military transportation in the Mississippi Valley, during the war, to the vast armies of GRANT, SHERMAN, BUELL, THOMAS, ROSECRANS, BANKS, STEELE, SULLY, SIBLEY, and others, who were almost exclusively dependent, at times, on river transports for re-enforcements and supplies, is beyond condensation and presentation at this time. If, however, we take of the seven chief points of transportation (and there were very many others, beside over a hundred Government vessels), namely, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans—and if of these seven we take one alone, we shall be able to get some notion of what went on. During the year ending June 30, 1863, transportation was furnished by rail and river at St. Louis for 491,014,463 pounds (say 245,507 tons) of subsistence, ordnance, quartermaster and medical stores; 2,314,619 feet of lumber; 461,000 of shingles; 8,000 bricks; 82,681 horses and mules; 25,540 cattle; 4,348 wagons and ambulances; 274 cannons and caissons; 178 locomotives and cars. These statistics we select by way of specimens.

Often, too, the rivers were blockaded by Confederate batteries, and the roads ambushed by guerillas. Indeed, at one time there were twenty thousand miles of river navigation which the transportation service of the West required, and the greater part was constantly interrupted by the incursions or movable batteries of the enemy. General PARSONS calls to mind that there was a Confederate organization, "under the direction of a Cabinet officer, for the sole purpose of the destruction of our transports, offering unparalleled rewards for the success of miscreants in this nefarious business, which, with the facility of modern inventions, has often been effected with ease and impunity."

To illustrate in another method the scope of the transportation service at the West, we may add that at one time (October 2, 1863) there were calls upon the St. Louis depot to forward instantly over 6,500 mules, horses and cattle, 600 wagons, and about 1,000 tons of other freight, to General BANKS' command, at New Orleans, 1,250 miles distant; to forward over 4,000 like animals to Memphis, Vicksburg, or Little Rock, and more than 3,000 tons of commissary and quartermaster stores to the same places; with considerable requisitions for Fort Leavenworth and other points on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi. The supplies for BANKS, SHERMAN and ROSECRANS were of the most urgent nature, and the whole amount, beside the enormous daily requisitions for transportation, included 10,400 animals, 600 wagons, and 4,000 tons of supplies.

Looking next at the network of navigation at the West which was employed by the transportation service, we find one route from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, via the Monongahela to Pittsburg, via the Ohio to Cairo, via the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri—3,500 miles—the south or west of this chain of rivers being long exposed to the Confederates and the Sioux, their allies. Then comes the Tennessee, 400 miles; the Cumberland, 300; of the White, 350; the Arkansas to Fort Gibson, 650; of the Yazoo, 150; of the Red, 620; the Mississippi below Cairo, 1,150; and a great part of these were long under Southern and Indian control.

We have not space to describe the numerous early achievements of the river transportation service in the movement of troops. They included, among great expeditions, LYON's pursuit of PRICE, resulting in the battle of Booneville, in June, 1861; FREMONT'S

landing at Cairo and Bird's Point in August following; GRANT's expedition from Cairo to Belmont in November; the same officer's captures of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862; the transfer of POPE's army, 16,000 strong, with four regiments of cavalry, ten batteries of artillery, and their animals (over 5,000 in number), from New Madrid, 475 miles, to Pittsburg Landing, in April, 1862; the transfer to the same point at the same time of the brigades of ASBOTH and J. C. DAVIS, 8,000 strong, from Cape Girardeau, 335 miles distant. In December, 1862, GRANT telegraphed to St. Louis to have boats enough at Memphis, 450 miles distant, within nine days, to move thence SHERMAN's army, 40,000 strong, with cavalry, artillery and trains, to attack Vicksburg. It being midwinter, and fuel and boats scarce, boats had to be laid hold of at all neighboring points, and private coal seized in the city; in this way, thefeat was accomplished. But it was the rapid re-embarkation, in a single night, after SHERMAN's repulse, of the whole army, without the loss of a man, a single animal, gun, or pound of stores, that chiefly marks this last achievement.

We must now take a leap over all intervening feats of transportation (which thenceforth grew larger and more skilful by experience) to the removal of the Twenty-third Army Corps, in January, 1865, from Eastport, Mississippi, on the Tennessee, to Washington, on the Potomac. This great stroke was accomplished in the dead of Winter, during the severest weather of the year, "over rivers and mountains," "blocked with snow and ice," in an average time of eleven days (less than seventeen days from the start of the advance to the arrival of the rear guard), and without the loss of either property or life. The distance traversed was 1,400 miles, and the corps consisted of 20,000 men, with all its artillery and over a thousand animals. With this example, we must close our citations and our summary, though many nearly as remarkable might be adduced. We all remember that the Secretary of War declared this feat to be without parallel in military history. And certain it is that, though hundreds of instances of surmounting greater obstacles and enduring tenfold greater hardships are familiar in military annals, yet no account is on record of such celerity and ease in the accomplishment of great distances. It is well adapted to make one reflect on the vast changes wrought by steam in the profession of arms, and the wonderful rôle which transportation plays in modern warfare.

AT length Congress has awoken to a practical method of doing historic justice to the ten thousand Union soldiers who died of neglect or torture in Southern prisons. A committee has been appointed to examine the treatment by the Southerners of our captured troops during the war. A further resolution allows the committee to sit at such places and take such testimony as it sees fit. The object of this resolution is doubtless to enable the committee to go to the Confederate prison-pens themselves, and to get such affidavits as may be necessary to fix upon its proper authors the slaughter of the captives.

This stain, then, on humanity and the age—a stain of such incredible blackness that it will overshadow all that was noble in the Confederate cause through all time—is to be exhibited again to the horrified inspection of the world. Hitherto, we have had the atrocious facts attested by so many witnesses as to be all substantiated beyond doubt. But for permanent history, something more is needed than the informal words and letters of our personal acquaintances. Another generation will not know these witnesses as we know them, having served with them under the common flag, and being assured, from friendly intercourse, that they are men of absolute truth and honor. Future history demands formal investigation and sworn testimony to go on the record. Hence it is thoroughly fit and needful that, while no further facts are wanted by us to complete the infamy of Andersonville, Libby and Belle Isle, Congress should set the seal of deliberation on the story.

One eternally infamous wretch, the Jailor WIRZ, has already satisfied, by the typical surrender of his own poor life to death on the gallows, the demand of retrospective justice. But WIRZ was not the only villain connected with Andersonville. Criminals as great stood beside him and behind him, overshadowing him by their greater presence, and, as it were,

overlapping his guilt with a broader guilt, because their functions and responsibilities were broader. In an affair of cruelty like that of Andersonville, the sin of omission is not far removed in depth from the sin of commission; and that there were high Confederate officials who winked at the horrors going on, day after day, year after year, in that Georgia pest-house, whether captives were sent to die, we confidently expect this Congressional committee to establish. Let us have the whole secret of those hideous swamps this time, the history of their management as well as the statistics of their seed of death. No more lives may pay the penalty, but we can at least gibbet the infamous memories of those who saw the crime, and yet held back their hands.

THE Board of Officers, headed by General GRANT, who were appointed, as already recorded in the JOURNAL, by the War Department, to examine into the system of infantry tactics, have now completed their labors. Assembling on the 9th at West Point, they finished their session last Tuesday; and although their report is not yet made public, nor their decision generally known, yet it is no breach of confidence for us to say that General UPTON has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The investigation of UPTON's Tactics proved, indeed, favorable to that system, and it received all the commendation that could have been expected. The action of the former Board in recommending the introduction of General UPTON's Tactics is therefore endorsed, and by high authority. As that

system has now successfully passed the criticism of two boards, specially appointed for that purpose, and as the second or reviewing board was composed of officers so distinguished as General GRANT, and Major-Generals MEADE, CANBY, BARRY, it is hardly a matter of doubt that the system should be, and will be, adopted in the Army. We would therefore urge the importance of promulgating the decision of the Board at the earliest day possible, and the immediate introduction thereafter of the tactics into use. Nothing, surely, is gained by delay, if the system is the one eventually to be adopted. Meanwhile, a degree of doubt prevails in the Army, which is anything but favorable to good drill. Officers are disinclined to go ahead very sharply with the old tactics, if, in a few months, their work is to be undone, and done over with the new. The result is a general waiting for the decision, and a loss of close drill meanwhile. A humorous correspondent (we had almost called him poetical, but withdraw that), signing himself PATRICK COSTIGAN, and speaking very good Irish, lately set forth in the JOURNAL the evil effects of this delay and uncertainty "betwixt SILAS and EMORY." We trust that the matter will be officially settled and announced before the cooler weather comes on for the Autumn drills.

THE great Naval Review of the English fleet off Spithead, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey and the Pasha of Egypt, proved to be a splendid pageant—"the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters," says the not very trustworthy Cable. The squadron numbered eighty vessels in all, including yachts and dispatch boats, and the squadron mounted 1,100 guns. The main point that strikes us is the fact that no less than fifteen iron-clads were included in the review; and there are other English iron-clads in commission and stationed in foreign waters. Now, it is true that these iron-clads are inferior in power to our own; but they are built on the system that England has chosen, and she has at least shown her zeal in carrying out an imperfect principle by being able to exhibit in the British Channel at one time so large an iron-clad fleet as this. On the other hand, let the reader glance at the very important list we publish in another column of the JOURNAL, of the vessels of the U. S. Navy now in commission. It will be seen that there is absolutely but one iron-clad in commission in the whole service, that one being the *Miantonomoh*, and she on the other side of the ocean. The contrast is too marked not to be noticed. While our iron-clads have done such splendid service in the Rebellion, we in return have neglected them when we no longer stand in pressing need of them.

For the rest, the Spithead review seems to have been an occasion of great festivity and display. The naval power represented a capacity of 106,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines of 23,000 horses. There was abundance of splendid steam machinery,

and abundance of unimportant war-vessels, too, in the pageant. Sovereigns, both guests and hosts, the nobility of England, and "a thousand vessels" filled with spectators, added lustre to the display.

THE "Russian Diplomatic Note" of which mention was made last week, turned out to be a hoax, as it would not have been unsafe to predict. It has hitherto been supposed, however, that, with so much news to choose from, and so little space allowed, the Cable would at least avoid being humbugged by stories, whose truth or falsity a few hours would demonstrate. We shall have no right hereafter to rely upon that theory, and must give just about as much credit to the Atlantic Cable as we used to give to the "Reliable Gentleman lately from the South," and to the "Intelligent Contraband." While it lasted, the news was a first-class Fenian sensation. None of your fresh details about the mobbing of that individual who rejoices in the classic name of CORYDON, and whose misfortunes the Cable used pathetically to relate. None of your "rumors of riots" in Ireland, turning out to be mere brawls between a pair of Dublin fishwomen. It was a very exciting story, the incredibility of which did not much detract from its piquancy. But perhaps a cable which exhausts its enterprise daily in trumping such astounding pieces of news as that "a new Protestant chapel was begun this morning," cannot be blamed for once in a while seizing on an extravagant hoax, by way of transmitting something interesting.

FOR some time past Major J. H. WHITTLESEY, U. S. Army, has been engaged in endeavoring to mature a plan for carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the PRESIDENT, upon the application of any college of sufficient size, to detail an officer of the Army to act as President or professor of such college. Major WHITTLESEY has visited several of the New England colleges, and he has succeeded in persuading the faculty and trustees of Amherst to try his plan, providing Congress passes the bill the Major proposes to bring before them at their next session. This bill provides, that on the application of any college having capacity to educate 200 students, and an actual attendance of not less than 150, the PRESIDENT shall appoint an Army officer as military professor and a lieutenant as military assistant, and that when the military course shall have been established the War Department shall issue such text books, ordnance, and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage, as may be necessary, and also detail an ordnance sergeant and a couple of musicians for duty at every college. The five graduates each year most meritorious in this department are to have their names published in the Army Register, and one of the five is to receive a regular second lieutenant's commission, precisely as a cadet of West Point. The whole direction and supervision of the department is to be under a bureau of military education, which will consist of a director-general, who shall rank as brigadier in the Army, an inspector and an adjutant of the bureau, four clerks and two messengers. The military professor is to be one of the college faculty, and to give instruction to such of the senior class as may so elect on subjects connected with military science and the art of war. The military assistant is to have charge of the drill of the students, which is to constitute a part of the college duty. The senior instructor is to continue on duty indefinitely, but his assistant is to be detailed for two years. Amherst having been one of the first colleges to demonstrate the utility of gymnastic and physical education, is eminently suited to be the first to establish a department of military instruction.

THE article on page 770 of this number of the JOURNAL, headed "The Bankers' and Merchants' Second Grand Presentation Entertainment" is published as an advertisement, and was not intended to be incorporated in the reading matter. The mistake was not discovered until one side of the paper had been printed. We are not prepared to advise our readers to invest in gift concerts, and those who do so must be their own judges of the expediency of such an investment. Of the particular concern which advertises with us we know nothing whatever, except that it is engaged in a business which we do not wish to command.

IN experiments with the GATLING gun, the English found that the handle must not be turned too fast, but with even speed. In this manner, an uninterrupted stream of bullets can be poured out with good effect so long as the wheels remain stationary. Otherwise, the stream will be easily turned from its course and take a direction innocuous to the enemy. This actually occurred in firing at Shoeburyness at an ARMSTRONG 9-pounder.

## REFLECTIONS ON GETTYSBURG AND ITS RESULTS.

DURING the month of May, the writer devoted two weeks to examining the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and the roads by which the Union Armies advanced to those decisive conflicts; likewise the routes followed by the Rebels, especially in their retreat from Gettysburg; also the position assumed by Lee, from which he vanished in the night of July 13-14, 1863, effecting his escape into Virginia unimpeded, and with comparatively little or no loss. From the examination of the documents and testimony connected with the battle of Gettysburg, and the topography of the country, there seems to be but very little doubt that he ought to have been vigorously pursued and attacked in his position between Hagerstown and the Potomac. The object of this article is to indicate why such should have been the course pursued, and that it would have had a successful issue. Whether the Union Commanding General should be justly censured for the contrary course, is a question intimately dependent on the peculiar circumstances under which he received and exercised his command. That he cannot be judged by the same rules which would have been applicable to his predecessor is undeniable.

His extreme caution was excusable on the ground that any general who received such an important command in such a sudden and unexpected manner on the eve of a battle on which depended the fate of a cause, of a nation, and a question which involved the future of almost the entire human race, had a right to be cautious. Still, while this would relieve him in a great measure from the responsibility of the failure in doing all that should have been done, it does not alter the case that, under ordinary circumstances, the fact that Lee was not pursued, instantly and effectively, and energetically attacked, harrassed, and pressed as long as he remained on Northern soil, was one of the greatest errors and misfortunes of the war. Lincoln, who was famous for enunciating great truths in homely but sententious language, summed up the whole matter, when he declared, "That the fruit seemed so ripe, so ready for plucking, that it was very hard to lose it." What an immense amount of sound common sense Lincoln embodied in his homeliest phrases! No task requires more moral courage than the attempt to write history, and tell the truth about men and events. To do so without prejudice is equally difficult. Consequently, when a man who has the character of judging his kind with honesty and truthfulness does attempt to write history, or criticise military movements, his opinions and deductions should be respected, even by those who may deem them erroneous. Until proved to be otherwise than just in intention, his motives should not be impugned. A man truthful by rule should never be considered as guilty of wilful perversions; and, consequently, calm criticism and not feeling should regulate the judgment of his labors. It is almost impossible to write judiciously on military operations until the mists of excitement and rumor have been dissipated by time; and no one can write correctly on such subjects except such an one as has visited and examined carefully the theatre of operations. What is more, there are several things to be held in remembrance which will serve as touchstones to try the capabilities of commanders and the consequences of their plans and of their actions. These have been reduced to axioms. First, "human events repeat themselves." Second, "the laws of strategy are as immutable as the mountains." Third, "History is experience teaching by examples." Fourth, "Sooner or later the truth is made manifest. Experience is the great test of truth, and is perpetually contradicting the theories of men." In regard to the facts as to what was done at Gettysburg the truth is pretty well known. What harvest might have been reaped from the planting and growing of Gettysburg is, in a measure, theory. Let us see if Gettysburg is an anomalous case, or if it has analogies. There is a great parity if not actual similarity between many of its incidents and those of Waterloo. The ground was very similar in both cases. This has been alluded to by more than one observant visitor to the field. Napoleon's attacks were dislocated; so were Lee's. The former wore out his veteran forces in attempting to carry positions held by troops who seemed rooted in the ground they occupied. This last was eminently the case with the Union lines at Gettysburg. The same language might be applied to the Anglo-allied forces of Wellington and to those of the North. When the nerve and physical force of an army which went into action inflated with the idea of its invincibility, had been worn out and fought out, Blucher worked in at the crisis with physically fagged-out but morally (or nervously) fresh troops, and converted what might have been at best a drawn battle, into such a rout as that of Vittoria in Spain, which was a total disruptive dissolution of the beaten army.

It is true Meade had no Blucher to look to, but he did have troops as fresh and willing as the Prussians, whatever may have been the sentiments of some of their generals, not all. Gettysburg, just, if memory serve, like Waterloo, was fought at the time of full moon. The moon rose July 2, 1863, at thirty-seven minutes past eight, p. m.; on the 3d at fifteen minutes past nine; on the 4th, at forty-eight minutes past nine. Moonlight nights, however cloudy, are not like moonless nights. Saturday (4th-5th) night was a night of storm, and must have been terribly dispiriting to Lee's defeated army.

Whatever may be the judgment of Regular officers in regard to the military ability of Major-General Sickles, no one can deny to him extraordinary common sense and cool judgment. He testified before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War," that he was satisfied that an energetic pursuit would have stampeded Lee's fagged-out, fought-out and hungry army. Colonel Freemantle, of the British army, who was with Lee, or, more properly speaking, with Longstreet, during the battle and retreat, bears anything but favorable testimony to the condition of the beaten Rebels. Compare his account with the testimony of Sickles, and mark how he corroborates the latter:

<sup>1</sup> July 4th, Saturday, p. m.—Wagons, horses mules and cattle, captured in Pennsylvania, the solid advantages of this campaign, have been passing slowly along this road (Fairfield) all day; those taken

by Ewell are particularly admired. So interminable was this train that it soon became evident that we should not be able to start until late at night. As soon as it became dark we all lay round a big fire, and I heard reports coming in from the different generals that the enemy was retiring and had been doing so all day long. McLaw reported nothing in his front but cavalry vedettes. But this, of course, could make no difference to General Lee's plans; ammunition he must have—he had failed to capture it from the enemy (according to precedent)—and as his communications with Virginia were interrupted, he was compelled to fall back toward Winchester, and draw his supplies from thence. [Colonel Freemantle's "Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign in Pennsylvania," Blackwood's, September, 1863.]

July 5th, Sunday.—The night was very bad—thunder and lightning, torrents of rain—the road knee-deep in mud and water, and often blocked up with wagons "come to grief." I pitied the wretched plight of the unfortunate soldiers who were to follow us. Our progress was naturally very slow indeed, and we took eight hours to go as many miles.

At 8 a. m. we halted a little beyond the village of Fairfield, near the entrance to a mountain pass. No sooner had we done so, and lit a fire, than an alarm was spread that Yankee cavalry were upon us. Several shots flew over our heads, but we never could discover from whence they came. News also arrived of the capture of the whole of Ewell's beautiful wagons. These reports created a regular stampede among the wagoners, and Longstreet's drivers started off as fast as they could go. Our medical trio, however, firmly declined to budge, and came to this wise conclusion, partly urged by the pangs of hunger, and partly from the consideration that, if the Yankee cavalry did come, the crowded state of the road in our rear would prevent our escape. Soon afterward, some Confederate cavalry were pushed to the front, who cleared the pass, after a slight skirmish.

July 6th, Monday.—Several horses were stolen last night, mine nearly so. It is necessary to be very careful in order to prevent this misfortune. We started at 6½, but got on very slowly, so blocked up was the road with wagons, some of which had been captured and burned by the enemy yesterday. It now turned out that all of Ewell's wagons escaped except thirty-eight, although at one time they had been all in the enemy's hands.

About 7 p. m. we rode through Hagerstown, in the streets of which were several dead horses, and a few dead men. After proceeding about a mile beyond the town we halted, and General Longstreet sent four cavalrymen up a lane, with directions to report everything they saw. We then dismounted and lay down. About ten minutes later (being nearly dark) we heard a sudden rush—panic—and then a regular stampede commenced, in the midst of which I descried our four cavalry heroes crossing a field as fast as they could gallop. All was now complete confusion; officers mounting their horses and pursuing those which had got loose, and soldiers climbing over fences for protection against the supposed advancing Yankees. In the middle of the din I heard an artillery officer shouting to his "canoniers" to stand by him, and plant the guns in a proper position for enfilading the lane. I also distinguished Longstreet walking about, hustled by the excited crowd, and remarking in angry tones, which could scarcely be heard, and to which no attention was paid: "Now, you don't know what it is—you don't know what it is." While the row and confusion were at their height, the object of all this alarm at length emerged from the dark lane in the shape of a domestic four-wheel carriage, with a harmless load of females. The stampede had, however, spread, increased in the rear, and caused much harm and delay.

Having examined the preceding extracts from the British colonel's narrative, then turn to the testimony of Major-General Hancock, and no one can deny his brilliant soldiership, nor his personal influence over men upon the battlefield. He stands forth as a clear-sighted, far-sighted, cool yet enterprising commander. He was clearly for an instant yet vigorous pursuit. Such, also, was the opinion of the division commander, Albion P. Howe. Whoever is conversant with the record of that officer, with his indomitable energy and tenacity, will be satisfied that his judgment is reliable, whatever may be urged against Birney or Wadsworth, as Volunteers, or against Sickles, as prejudiced.

To those who may urge that, as the retreat of Lee was by mountain passes, a tenacious rear-guard could have protected and guarded against pursuit, or, at all events, have held our Union troops sufficiently in check to enable the Rebels to retire at their leisure, disengaging their trains, and preserving their artillery, the answer is, that there is no comparison between the difficulties of following up an enemy through the passes of the South Mountain and those of the Julian Alps, the northeastern boundary of Italy. And yet, the Archduke Charles, retreating through the latter after his defeat on the Tagliamento, was unable to arrest or check the pursuit of the French. The Austrian troops were veterans; they had not been beaten in three days' desperate battle, and their leader was a general of whom Napoleon himself testified: "That Prince Charles is a man whose conduct can never attract blame." The South Mountain range scarcely rises to the height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet, the roads crossing by depressions several hundred feet below the summit; while the latter, Julian or Carinthian Alps, soar to an elevation of over 9,000 feet; and the battle of Tarvis was fought and won by the French in the region of eternal Winter. Our troops had no such difficulties, natural and artificial, to encounter as the French Republicans overcame.

In the Autumn of 1813, it was not only the personal interest of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, retreating from his trans-Alpine provinces, to defend the passes of the Julian Alps, but, likewise, his strict duty to do so in behalf of his stepfather, the Emperor Napoleon, who had pursued those who were now in turn pursuers, through those same mountain gaps. Nevertheless, the Austrian field-marshall, Lieutenant Hiller, by a series of strategical and grand tactical movements—akin to those of Rossenrants in his advance from Nashville to Chattanooga, 1862-3, and of Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, 1863-4—rendered entirely unavailable all his efforts to arrest the progress of the pursuing Austrians.

In some particulars another parallel to Gettysburg is Kolin, 1757. Although Lee is a pygmy to Frederic, it would be saying but little for Meade to concede any superiority to Daun. Victorious at Lowositz, (October 1, 1756), and at Prague, (May 6, 1757), Frederic commanded a body of troops of which he had previously declared that, "The world was not supported more firmly on the shoulders of the Atlas than Prussia upon such an army." Forged in the fire of battle, and tempered with the sweat of labors and marches, Lee and the Rebel military authorities judged, in the spirit of John Cavalier, that such troops were competent to anything. And both Rebel generalissimos equally deceived themselves. There is a limit even to the possibilities of armies educated to believe themselves invincible. Woe, then, to such armies if opposed to an antagonist who proves himself the man to take advantage of the hour of revulsion.

Frederic undertook to storm the heights of Kolin; Lee the ridges of Gettysburg. Daun issued there his orders for abandonment and retreat; he even indicated the point, Suchdol, on which his troops would rally, if possible, for another stand. Is there any truth in the story that Meade

meditated such a movement, or is the story of Pipe Creek a myth?

In the very moment of apparent success defeat came to Frederic. Lee seemed to have imagined that such a moment of triumph was in his grasp and power. Both were deceived—both failed. A vigorous pursuit would have annihilated Frederic—would have disrupted Lee. No such pursuit was made in either case. Frederic recuperated to fight on nearly five years more and conquer; Lee nearly two years more, and succumb to the hammer of Thor, directed by the iron nerve of Grant, and wielded by this arm of iron. It is very strange, but a cavalry officer finished the work and won the last battle in either case—Seydlitz at Freyberg for Frederic; Sheridan at Five Forks against Lee. Is it not fair to presume that if a Grant and Sheridan had been at Gettysburg Lee's candlestick would have been removed out of its place July, 1863; or even the Rosecrans of Corinth, or the Sherman of Chattanooga, or the Thomas of Nashville, that symmetrical tower of strength.

Again, just as the Union forces held their position on the ridge in the cemetery of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3; 1863, with their left on the Bald Top, or Round Tops, the Russians, under Soltikoff, August 12, 1759, had established themselves in the Jews' burying-ground of Frankfort, on the Oder, on the heights of Cunersdorf, with the Austrians the extreme left, under Laudohn, on the Spitzberg. As at Kolin, Frederic essayed to storm these positions with troops fagged out with the heat of the day, and fought out through the heat of the battle. Frederic opened his fingers to grasp the prize of victory, only just to see it snatched from his grasp by that ever-successful meddler, Laudohn, whose offer of his sword Frederic had rejected because "he did not like his looks."

He liked them still less afterward in 1761, when Laudohn, a type of Stonewall Jackson, vanished from before the King, and carried a first-class fortress, Schweidwitz, by assault. Frederic, at the point of succeeding, failed, and his army went to wreck. Had he been followed up as vigorously after Cunersdorf by Laudohn as Napoleon, after Waterloo, was by Blucher, Frederic's career would have ended then and there. So would Lee's, had Hancock been listened to. Laudohn implored Soltikoff either to send the Russian cavalry, or allow him to do so with his own, to cut in, charge home, and annihilate Frederic. Hancock urged a similar course upon Meade. Soltikoff felt his own losses just as Meade is said to have done, and reasoned to the same conclusions. Shocked at the corpse-strewn battle field, the Russian either respected the shadow of the mighty antagonist pictured to his imagination, or else shrunk from the determined attitude assumed by the adversary who had been beaten. Was it not very much even so with Meade in regard to the impudent Lee?

Lee scarcely followed up or pressed, fell back as usual to the Potomac, having lost scarcely any of his plunder, unless the consumption of it be deemed loss.

ANCHOR.

## THIRTY-FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of the officers of the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry:

Colonel G. Pennypacker, Brevet Brigadier-General, absent sick, Westchester, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel August V. Kautz, Brevet Major-General, Grenada, Miss., commanding regiment and post.

Major William P. Carlin, Brevet Major-General, Nashville, Tennessee, Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of Tennessee.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward H. Totten, Grenada, Mississippi.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Clayton Hale, Grenada, Mississippi.

Captains.—Ebenezer Gay, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company A, Columbus, Miss.; N. L. Dykeman, Brevet Major, Company G, Holly Springs, Miss.; A. W. Allyn, Brevet Major, Company B, Grenada, Miss.; H. A. Theaker, Company E, Corinth, Miss.; W. H. Bartholomew, Brevet Major, Company F, Columbus, Miss.; John Power, Brevet Major Company C, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. G. Wedemeyer, Brevet Major, Company D, Grenada, Miss.; James A. Hearn, Company H, Grenada, Miss.; C. H. Graves, Company I, Fort Snelling Minn., ordered to join; Loyd Wheaton, Company K, Grenada, Miss.

First Lieutenants.—Walter Clifford, Company A, Corinth, Miss., commanding Company I; John P. Story, Company H, Newport Barracks, Ky., on general recruiting service; George W. Graffman, Company E, Corinth, Miss.; Allen Almy, Company K, Grenada, Miss., post commissary; Merritt Barber, Company C, Holly Springs, Miss.; Everts S. Ewing, Company G, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Howard; W. W. Barrett, Company F, Columbus, Miss.; W. W. Parry, Company B, Columbus, Miss., on duty with Company A; C. H. Noble, Company D, Grenada, Miss.

Second Lieutenants.—Charles E. Drew, Company C, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. G. Sprague, Company F, Columbus, Miss.; Frederick Rosencrantz, Company D, Fort Donelson, Tenn., ordered to join; George B. Pickett, Company H, Grenada, Miss.; Theophilus W. Morrison, Company I, Corinth, Miss.; David G. Swaim, en route to join, unassigned; Benjamin F. Bucklin, Company E, Corinth, Miss.; Nathaniel Wolfe, Company G, Holly Springs, Miss.

A BOARD of officers will assemble at New York City on the 15th day of July, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of John Bennett, late private Company H, Fifth New York Volunteers; Amos J. Potter, late corporal One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, and Augustus Van Vleck, late private Veteran Reserve Corps, applicants for the position of Superintendents of National Cemeteries. The examination will be conducted agreeably to the provisions of War Department, General Orders No. 64, current series, and the proceedings in each case will be made up separately. The Quartermaster in New York City will provide a suitable room and the necessary stationery for the board. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General L. Vogdes, Colonel First Artillery; Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counselman, First Lieutenant First Artillery.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of Army and Navy letters remaining in the New York Post-office at the dates specified:

JULY 13.

NAVY.

Murphy, Richard, ship Vermont. Gilmore, F. P. Midshipman.  
Bullus, Commodore, ship Oscar. Nicholson, Wm. C., Commodore.  
Downing, Morris, ship Vermont. O'Connor, Peter, ship Vermont.

ARMY.

Buckham, Co. A., U. S. Engineers. Cowell, Chas., recruit, U. S. Inf.  
Barber, Thos. S., Lieutenant, late S. Morrill, Lieut., A. H. U. S. A.  
15th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Lorina, Luigi, 5th U. S. Art.  
Corry, James, 17th N. Y. Vols. Porter, D. W., Captain, A. Q. M.  
Williams, Geo., to D. U. S. A.

NAVY.

Barker, Wm. S., U. S. ship Sabine. Hamilton, Sam'l, U. S. S. Aroostook.  
Case, A. L., Captain, U. S. N. Kellogg, Mortimer, U. S. N.  
Dunn, E. W., Paymaster. May, R. L., U. S. N.  
Fanfield, J. W., Paymaster, U. S. N. Tanssick, E. D., Middy, U. S. N.

ARMY.

Brown, Capt., Co. G, 15th U. S. Mills, Horace F., Capt.  
Regis, Seeley, Aaron, Lt.-Col., 25th N. Y.  
Cating, Jas., Capt., 2d N. Y. Cav. Vols.  
Gabowski, A., Col.-3. Treichel, W. P. C., Major, 70th  
Howe, M. S., U. S. A. Regt. P. A. Vols.  
Higby, J. H., Lieut. Wright, H. G., Gen.  
Kendall, Theodore, Lieut.—2.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 8.—Midshipmen R. E. Carmody, F. W. Greenleaf, John T. Sullivan, E. P. McClellan, Frank W. Nichols and Walton Goodwin, to duty on board the *Quinnebaug*.

JULY 12.—Gunner David A. Roe, to duty at the naval magazine at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JULY 13.—Chaplain Robert Givin, to duty at the Navy-yard and Station, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

JULY 8.—Commander George H. Cooper, from command of the *Winooski*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders Robert Boyd and Silas Casev, Passed Assistant Surgeon Gustavus S. Franklin, First Assistant Engineer Elwin Wells, Second Assistant Engineers Theophilus Cooke, Nathan P. Towne, F. W. Townrow and Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from duty on board the *Winooski*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Forbes Parker, from duty on board the *Winooski*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JULY 10.—Surgeon A. A. Henderson, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 11.—Commodore Timothy A. Hunt, from ordnance duty at Boston, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 13.—Chaplain Ezra D. Winslow, from duty at Pensacola, and granted sick leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Durborne, from duty on board the *Esmeralda*, and placed on waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 10.—Second Assistant Engineer James G. Littig, from duty at the Naval Academy, dated June 15th.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 8.—Second Assistant Engineers Myron H. Knapp and R. H. Buel.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 8.—Mate Paul Armandt, to duty on board the *Allegany*.

JULY 9.—Acting Ensign Amos M. Jewett, to duty connected with the Coast Survey.

JULY 11.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Cowie, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Wood, at the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

JULY 8.—Acting Master James Van Boskirk, Acting Ensigns Charles Wilson and Albert F. Ulmer, Mates Charles Gainsford and Nahaj Taylor, from duty on board the *Winooski*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 9.—Acting Ensign P. Williams, from duty connected with iron-clads at New Orleans, La., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Reid Peterson, from duty on board the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to the *Yucca*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Disney, from duty on board the *Yucca*, and ordered to duty on board the *Massachusetts*.

JULY 13.—Acting Master William Budd, from command of the *Estrella*, and ordered to duty on board the *Do Soto*.

Acting Ensigns D. M. Hayes, A. O. Childs, Mate M. P. Butt, Acting First Assistant Engineer T. W. O'Connor, Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. K. Costar, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. Humstone and James B. Cook, from duty on board the *Estrella*, and placed on waiting orders.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 11.—Mate Thomas H. Ridgate, from February 7, 1867.

JULY 13.—Mate James Mitchell, of the *Estrella*.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Master R. B. Brown, from July 13, 1867.

Acting Ensign T. S. Arey, from July 29, 1865.

Mate C. T. Remonds, from July 15, 1867.

Acting Assistant Paymasters L. H. Merrill, from August 16, 1865;

Richard F. Goodman, from August 23, 1865; John H. Smoot, from September 19, 1865, and Wm. Wallace Goodwin, from March 3, 1866.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending July 13, 1867:

Richard Howard, seaman, July 6th or 7th, at League Island. James Ross, ordinary seaman, April 24th, U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, at Yedo, Japan.

Wm. Myers, ordinary seaman, May 7th, U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, at Osaca, Japan.

## CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR NAVY.

CAPTAINS.

Commander Thomas H. Patterson.  
Commander Edward L. Nichols.  
Commander F. K. Murray.

COMMANDERS.

Lieutenant-Commander Philip C. Johnson.  
Lieutenant-Commander John Walters.  
Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Breeze.  
Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gnerardi.  
Lieutenant-Commander Henry Wilson.  
Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. Benham.  
Lieutenant-Commander Joseph S. Suerrett.  
Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson.  
Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Henry A. Wise.  
FIRST LIEUTENANT MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant William S. Muse.

SERGEONS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Louis Zeuzen.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Lewis S. Pitcher, of Michigan.  
J. Albert Hauke, of Pennsylvania.

Edward C. Thatcher, of Pennsylvania.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Second Assistant Engineers D. Hardee, R. B. Potts, J. D. Toppin, and Third Assistant B. Kavanaugh.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Third Assistant Engineers G. W. Beard, C. Uber, F. A. Ashton, E. Stiles, and Henry C. Christopher.

## SQUADRON LIST U. S. NAVY.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Commanded by Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer. Address, Key West, Florida.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Commanded by Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon. Address, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.\*

Commanded by Rear-Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough. Address, Lisbon, Portugal.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commanded by Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher. Address, San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.†

Commanded by Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren. Address, Panama, U. S. C.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Commanded by Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell. Address, Hong Kong, China.

NAVY-YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS.

Portsmouth, N. H., commanded by Commodore Theodorus Bailey. Boston, Mass., commanded by Commodore John Rogers.

New York, commanded by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell.

Philadelphia, Pa., commanded by Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge.

Baltimore, Md. (receiving ship), commanded by Captain Edward Donaldson.

Washington, D. C., commanded by Rear-Admiral William Radford.

Norfolk, Va., commanded by Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan.

Mound City, Ill., commanded by Commodore Charles H. Poor.

Pensacola, Fla., commanded by Commodore J. Armstrong.

Mobile Island, Cal., commanded by Rear-Admiral Thos. T. Craven.

\*Admiral D. G. Farragut en route to take command.

†Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis en route to take command.

## VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION

JULY 1, 1867.

Alleghany, ship, 6, receiving ship at Baltimore, Captain E. Donaldson.

Aroostook, screw, 5, Asiatic Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee.

Aztec, paddle-wheel, 2, special service, Washington, Acting Master D. G. McRitchie.

Ashuelot, paddle-wheel, 10, Asiatic Squadron, Commander J. C. Feibiger.

Augusta, paddle-wheel, 9, on return to Philadelphia, Captain A. Murray.

Brocklyn, screw, 20, flagship South Atlantic Squadron, Captain T. H. Patterson.

Buckthorn, screw, 3, Pensacola Navy-yard, Acting Ensign John Walker.

Canandaigua, screw, 7, European Squadron, Captain J. H. Strong.

Colorado, screw, 44, flagship European Squadron, Commodore Charles Steedman.

Coneemaugh, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander S. P. Quackenbush.

Dacotah, screw, 7, South Pacific Squadron, Commander Wm. F. Spicer.

Dale, sloop, 3, practice ship, Naval Academy, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Jr.

De Soto, paddle-wheel, 8, North Atlantic Squadron, Commodore C. S. Boggs.

Don, screw, 8, special service at New York, Commander, Ralph Chandler.

Franklin, screw, 48, on way to Europe, Captain A. M. Pennock.

Fredonia, screw, 30, storeship at Callao, Captain T. M. Brasher.

Frolic, paddle-wheel, 5, European Squadron, Commander D. B. Harmony.

Glasgow, paddle-wheel, 2, North Atlantic Squadron, Acting Master William D. Maddocks.

Guard, ship, 3, storeship European Squadron, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorringe.

Guerrero, screw, 21, on way to Brazil, Captain T. G. Corbin.

Hartford, screw, 21, flagship Asiatic Squadron, Commander G. E. Belknap.

Huron, screw, 6, South Atlantic Squadron, Commander H. Erben.

Independence, frigate, 40, receiving ship at Mare Island, Captain W. A. Parker.

Iroquois, screw, 6, Asiatic Squadron, Commander Earl English.

Jamestown, sloop, 21, North Pacific Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. McDougal.

Kansas, screw, 8, South Atlantic Squadron, Commander Clark H. Wells.

Lakawanna, screw, 7, North Pacific Squadron, Captain William Reynolds.

Lemape, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander John Irwin.

Macedonian, sloop, 16, practice ship, Naval Academy (on a cruise), Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge.

Mahaska, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander Sam el Magaw.

Marblehead, screw, 7, North Atlantic Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander LeRoy Fitch.

Massachusetts, screw, 7, supply steamer, Acting Master Robert Y. Holley.

Miantonomoh, iron-clad, 4, on return to Philadelphia, Commander J. C. Beaumont.

Michigan, paddle-wheel, 6, on the lakes, Captain Andrew Bryson.

Minnesota, screw, 12, special service, Commodore James Alden.

Monican, screw, 7, North Pacific Squadron, Commander E. Simpson.

Mohongo, paddle-wheel, 10, North Pacific Squadron, Commander J. A. Greer.

Monocacy, paddle-wheel, 10, Asiatic Squadron, Commander S. P. Carter.

Monongahela, screw, 7, North Atlantic Squadron, Commodore S. B. Bissell.

New Hampshire, ship-of-line, 15, receiving ship at Norfolk, Commander W. E. Fizburgh.

Nipsic, screw, 6, South Atlantic Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander F. B. Blake.

Nyack, screw, 6, South Pacific Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander A. Fendergrat.

Ohio, ship-of-line, 16, receiving ship at Boston, Captain E. G. Parrott.

Oneida, screw, 7, Asiatic Squadron, Commander J. B. Creigh on.

Onward, ship, 3, Storeship Asiatic Squadron, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud.

Oseola, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander J. P. Foster.

Ossipee, screw, 6, North Pacific Squadron, Captain G. F. Emmons.

Pawnee, screw, 12, South Atlantic Squadron, Captain M. B. Woolsey.

Penobscot, screw, 5, Asiatic Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Fleming.

Pensacola, screw, 20, North Pacific Squadron, Commander Paul Shirley.

Petoria, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander O. C. Badger.

Portsmouth, sloop, 20, naval apprentice ship, Commander J. S. Skerrett.

Potomac, frigate, 24, receiving ship at Philadelphia, Captain J. De Camp.

Powhatan, paddle-wheel, 18, South Pacific Squadron, Captain T. P. Greene.

Purveyor, bark, 4, special service, Acting Master J. H. Stimpson.

Quinnebaug, screw, 10, fitting for sea at New York, Commander E. Barrett.

Relief, ship, 3, special service, Acting Master Samuel Belden.

Ressas, screw, 8, North Pacific Squadron, Commander J. M. Bradford.

Sabine, frigate, 34, naval apprentice ship, Commander R. B. Lowry.

Saco, screw, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, Commander Henry Wilson.

Sacramento, screw, 7, special service, thence to North Pacific Squadron, Captain N. Collins. (Reported as having been wrecked.)

Saginaw, paddle-wheel, 6, North Pacific Squadron, Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Mitchell.

Saranac, paddle-wheel, 11, North Pacific Squadron, Captain J. M. Frailey.

Savannah, sloop, 12, practice ship, Naval Academy, Lieutenant-Commander B. H. Taylor.

Sh-mokin, paddle-wheel, 10, South Atlantic Squadron, Commander Piero Crosby.

## CIRCULAR TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF  
PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1867.

In pursuance of the series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners-of-war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the recent Rebellion." All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the committee as directed below:

First, the name, age, and post office address of the writer.  
Second, If a soldier or seaman; his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third, A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, the names of places and dates, with the names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, will address William A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Missouri.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will address Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth, Illinois.

Correspondents from the New England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, New Hampshire.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, will address William Mungen, M. C., Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the several members of the committee will be free of postage. It is the intention of the committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject. The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. SHANKS,  
ABNER C. HARDING,  
WILLIAM MUNGEN,  
WM. A. PILE,  
AARON F. STEVENS,

41. John F. Randolph, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Wood, New York Harbor.
42. G. Taylor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Medical Officer, Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Tex.
43. B. J. D. Irwin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Riley, Kas.
44. A. Hager, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, St. Louis, Mo.
45. C. T. Alexander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Sully, D. C.
46. B. A. Clements, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
47. Lewis Taylor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, en route to Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory.
48. J. C. Bailey, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Camp Wallen, Arizona Territory, Department of California.
49. J. C. McKee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Medical Officer, Headquarters District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
50. J. H. Bill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, in charge U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.
51. D. C. Peters, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, under orders to District of New Mexico.
52. C. H. Alden, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th U. S. Infantry, Larren's Fork, U. T.
53. Warren Webster, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army Medical Examining Board, 125 Bleeker street, New York City.
54. C. C. Byrne, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-in-Chief Sub-District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.
55. Clinton Wagner, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-in-Chief, Headquarters District of Boise, Fort Boise, Idaho Territory.
56. Joseph P. Wright, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
57. C. G. Gray, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Berthold, D. T.
58. W. C. Spencer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Delaware, Del.
59. F. L. Town, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, Department of Dakota.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

1. A. F. Mecham, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.
2. Dallas Baché, Brevet Major, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn.
3. B. E. Fryer, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Wayne, Mich., and Examining Recruits, Detroit, Mich.
4. J. H. Faintz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va.
5. O. E. Goddard, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Chattanooga, Tenn.
6. P. C. Davis, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory.
7. Joe Sim. Smith, Brevet Major, ordered to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.
8. James F. Weeds, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Sumner, N. M.
9. C. B. White, Brevet Major, Acting Assistant Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, New Orleans, La.
10. G. M. Sternberg, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Harker, Kan.
11. J. J. Woodward, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
12. E. J. Marsh, Brevet Major, West Point, N. Y.
13. M. J. Asch, Brevet Major, Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
14. H. S. Scuell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Laramie, D. C. kota Territory.
15. C. K. Wiene, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Savannah, Ga.
16. J. E. Semple, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Vancouver, W. T.
17. W. H. Forwood, Brevet Major, ordered to report to President U. S. Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion.
18. Ely McClellan, Brevet Major, en route to the District of New Mexico.
19. S. A. Storrow, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
20. W. D. Wolverton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, 20th U. S. Infantry, Baton Rouge, La.
21. W. R. Ramsey, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Saunders, D. C. kota Territory.
22. A. Harssuff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, detail for assignment to duty in the Department of California requested.
23. U. R. Greenleaf, Brevet Major, Attending Surgeon and Examining Recruits, Louisville, Ky.
24. Bolivar Knickerbocker, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Rice, D. C.
25. J. V. Middleton, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Washington City, D. C.
26. Wm. Thompson, Brevet Major, in charge Post Hospital, Washington City, D. C.
27. J. H. Janeway, Brevet Major, Camp Hamilton, near Fort Monroe, Va.
28. H. A. DuBois, Brevet Major, Fort Union, New Mexico.
29. H. C. Parry, Brevet Major, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory.
30. H. R. Tilson, Brevet Major 3d U. S. Infantry, Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.
31. S. M. Morton, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory.
32. J. C. G. Happerset, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Charleston, S. C.
33. A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
34. W. A. Bradley, Brevet Major, attending arsenal and examining recruits, Washington, D. C.
35. G. P. Jaquet, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Yuma, Cal.
36. J. S. Billings, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
37. Samuel Adams, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Galveston, Texas.
38. Wm. M. Nelson, Brevet Major, Attending Surgeon's Office, Washington City, D. C.
39. G. M. McGill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, en route to the District of New Mexico.
40. Wm. E. Waters, Brevet Major, Fort Bridger, Utah Territory.
41. Jos. R. Gibson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, District of New Mexico.
42. Cyrus Bacon, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Austin, Texas.
43. G. L. Porter, Brevet Major, Camp Cooke, Montana Territory.
44. D. L. Huntington, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.
45. J. W. Williams, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.
46. J. M. Brown, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Morgan, Colorado Territory.
47. C. S. DeGraw, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Dodge, Kas.
48. A. H. Smith, Brevet Major, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.
49. V. B. Hubbard, Brevet Major, 19th Infantry, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.
50. Thomas McMillan, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Camp Independence, Department of California.
51. J. W. Brewer, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
52. John Brooke, Brevet Major, ordered to report in person to the Surgeon-General for assignment.
53. W. H. Gardner, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory.
54. H. E. Brown, Brevet Major, examining recruits, New Orleans, La.
55. E. J. Darken, temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
56. W. E. Whitehead, Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory.
57. Edward Cowles, Brownsville, Texas.
58. M. Hillary, Post Surgeon, Fort Stanton, N. M.
59. Edward Curtis, Brevet Major, Surgeon General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
60. Charles Smart, Post Surgeon, Camp McDowell, Arizona.
61. Elliott Coues, Post Surgeon, Columbia S. C.
62. W. F. Buchanan, Post Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
63. J. H. Kinsman, Camp Wright, Round Valley, Cal.

(To be continued.)

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**PARADE GROUND IN BROOKLYN.**—It now appears that the National Guard of Brooklyn are to have a parade ground at Flatbush whether they will or not, and also that the city must foot the bill, as Judge Barnard has issued a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds of the county for the payment of \$176,000, being the amount due for one parade ground for two brigades. We wish that Judge Barnard would also issue a mandamus compelling the general officers of the Second division to fit themselves to exercise their respective commands. It is certainly a strange case when, in spite of the wishes of the parties interested, the city authorities insist upon adding a large amount to the city debt for the purpose of providing a place for incompetent officers to display their ignorance. Brooklyn now has a brigade parade ground, but no general officer in commission who is competent to drill his command. It may not be uninteresting to our Brooklyn readers to know that \$176,000 is about \$30 for every member of the National Guard located in Kings county, according to the last returns of the Inspector-General, and it must be remembered that the interest on this amount must be paid each year, in addition to the ordinary amount which must be paid for armories, etc. This purchase of a parade ground for Kings county may be deemed a good investment by civilians, but military men consider that, at the figures paid, it was an unwarranted and lavish expenditure of public money.

**TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the transfer of the Seventh regiment from the Third to the First brigade. There are, however, some few inaccuracies in the statements of the letter which it will be well to bear in mind while reading it, as they greatly alter the state of the case. Instead of a majority of the officers of the regiment favoring the transfer, twenty-three of the line officers have signed a paper opposing it, and we believe they indicate the sentiments of the men. It may appear very plausible to talk of the influence of one regiment on others of the same brigade, but we see very little force in the argument; and as for the position on the right of the division, our correspondent does not tell us how he intends to dispose of the Second regiment which still lives. However, our chief objection to the transfer is that it cannot be made without a violation of the ordinary rules of military courtesy, which are inexorable and not to be changed at will. We are glad, nevertheless, to see that the discussion of this subject is carried on with so little personalit and with so much apparent deference to the opinions of others. If a mistake has been made in applying for the transfer of the Seventh it is not likely to prove a serious one, and we are prepared to leave its correction to Adjutant-General Marvin and Major-General Shaler.

**SERENADE TO COLONEL MASON.**—Colonel Joel Mason, of the Sixth regiment, was serenaded at his residence, on last Friday evening, previous to his departure for Europe. In accordance with the arrangements made by Adjutant Ingersoll and Captains Bauer and Zinn, who acted in behalf of the board of officers, the band, under Kissemberth, the drum corps, under Drum-Major Bauer, and some hundred and fifty men of the regiment, assembled at the regimental armory at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 12th inst. Although the weather was unpropitious, it was determined to have the serenade, and accordingly the men were formed in line, and the command turned over to Captain Bauer by the Adjutant. The men, preceded by the drum corps and band, were then marched to the car, and thence to the Colonel's residence, in Forty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, where they arrived at about half past eleven o'clock. The rain by this time had in a great measure ceased, so as not to interfere with the use of the musical instruments. After the band had played a few pieces, Colonel Mason made his appearance, being received with loud and prolonged cheering, and made a short speech. At the close of the Colonel's remarks the officers and members of the band were invited into the Colonel's house, where they were very handsomely entertained, the band playing several choice selections. Several barrels of lager were provided for the refreshment of the members of the regiment who remained outside, and as most of them were Germans, the number of calls for *sweat beer* were neither few nor faint, and all were jovial and happy.

A serenade at almost midnight of course brought a large number of the neighbors to the windows to hear the music, and see what was going on. These white-robed citizens however suddenly retired from their positions when a large blue light was lit, as it made them entirely too conspicuous. This lighting of the darkness, and the figures it disclosed, were the cause of much merriment. Many speeches were made in the house expressive of the esteem felt by the officers of the regiment for their commanding officer, and many were the bumper drink to his health, and the wishes expressed for his safe return. The pleasant affair was closed by the playing of "Auld lang syne" by the band and the tattoo by the drum corps. Colonel Mason, with his wife and child, sailed in the *Ville de Paris* on Saturday. The officers of the regiment were at the steamer to see him off, and also Major Frohlich and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joachimson, of General Burger's staff.

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Joel Mason, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: Commandants of companies are hereby directed to make out a complete roster of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of their respective commands, which must give the full name, rank, age, when, where, and by whom enrolled, service performed from October 11, 1866, to October 1, 1867, residence, occupation, and whether uniformed or not, and hand the same to Adjutant Ingersoll, No. 71 Bowery, on the 5th of October next. The Adjutant will furnish the necessary blanks upon application at his office. An order for two hundred and fifty uniforms has been obtained from the State for the use of the regiment, and they will be ready for distribution soon after the completion of the rosters above ordered, and due notice will be given for the men to assemble to be inspected, prior to receiving them. Companies which fall below the minimum number required by law will be consolidated with other companies, and no man will be considered as belonging to the company—so as to entitle him to a uniform, or to be counted for the purpose of making up the required number—unless actually present in person at the inspection or satisfactorily accounted for.

**COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—An election was held in this company on Monday, the 15th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Meday to the majority. The following is the result of the balloting: Whole number of votes cast, sixty-seven—of which Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald received fifty-two, and Lieutenant Peter Bogert 15; whereupon Adjutant Fitzgerald was declared duly elected captain of the company. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the election.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Some time since we had occasion to allude to the elegant manner in which Company B, of this regiment, had fitted up their room in the regimental armory. The example of

- SURGEON-GENERAL.**
- Joseph K. Barnes, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Washington City, D. C.
- ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL.**
- Charles H. Crane, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Washington City, D. C.
- MEDICAL PURVEYORS U. S. ARMY.**
- Richard S. Satterlee, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, No. 128 Wooster Street, New York City.
- Charles McGougal, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, No. 236 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Robert Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel, Assistant Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.
- Charles Sutherland, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel, Assistant Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, No. 397 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.
- SURGEONS WITH RANK OF MAJOR.**
1. R. C. Wood, Brevet Brigadier-General, Post Surgeon, Fort Adams, Rhode Island.
  2. J. Handl, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Totten, N. Y.
  3. A. N. McLaren, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, Fort Bonham, Mass.
  4. J. J. B. Wright, Brevet Brigadier-General, Post Surgeon, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
  5. John M. Tyler, Brevet Brigadier-General, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.
  6. Madison Mills, Brevet Brigadier-General, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
  7. E. H. Ahn, Brevet Colonel, Acting Assistant Medical Purveyor, No. 955 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
  8. C. McCormick, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave for sixty days, with permission to visit China.
  9. C. H. Laub, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon Old Soldiers' Home, Washington City, D. C.
  10. J. Simpson, Brevet Colonel, on leave.
  11. W. J. Sloan, Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Medical Officer, New York City.
  12. W. S. King, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.
  13. James A. Simons, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters First Military District, Richmond, Va.
  14. L. H. Hodder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Sumter, New York Harbor.
  15. C. O. Keeney, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Medical Director Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.
  16. F. H. Friend, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, West Point, N. Y.
  17. L. A. Edwards, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of Washington, and Chief Medical Officer Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Federal and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.
  18. J. F. Hammond, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, New York City.
  19. E. J. Baily, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
  20. G. E. Cooper, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fortress Monroe, Va.
  21. E. Swift, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
  22. G. Perin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Newport Barrack, Ky.
  23. P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, ordered to New York City, and upon arrival to report by letter to the Surgeon-General.
  24. J. Campbell, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
  25. E. Summers, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn.
  26. T. A. McFarlin, Brevet Brigadier-General, Medical Director, Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
  27. J. Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General, President U. S. Army Medical Examining Board, 125 Bleeker street, New York City.
  28. A. B. Hasson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.
  29. T. M. Getty, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Meade, Md.
  30. D. L. Magruder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
  31. J. M. Milhau, Brevet Brigadier-General, Medical Director, Headquarters Thirteenth Military District, Atlanta, Ga.
  32. H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army Medical Examining Board, 125 Bleeker street, New York City.
  33. Charles Page, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C.
  34. Basil Norris, Brevet Colonel, Attending Surgeon, Washington City, D. C.
  35. E. P. Vollum, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Recruiting Service, 115 Cedar street, New York City.
  36. John Moore, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army Medical Examining Board, 125 Bleeker street, New York City.
  37. A. K. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Snelling, Minn.
  38. R. H. Alexander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Omaha City, Neb.
  39. Joseph R. Smith, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss.
  40. James T. Ghislain, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—In accordance with Special Orders No 26, received from headquarters of Second brigade, dated July 8, 1867, the election for major in this regiment will take place on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the regimental armory.

Company B has excited the other companies of the regiment to fit up their rooms handsomely, and accordingly many improvements are now being made in the interior arrangements of the room of Company A, and will before long be made in the rooms of Companies D and F. A medal will shortly be presented to the member of this regiment who has been most active in bringing in recruits. There are several competitors for the medal, and we hear that Sergeant Denye will probably prove the successful man.

**COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—There has been for some time considerable dissatisfaction on the part of this company with their present commandant. We have frequently had occasion to allude to the fact that this company was not in the condition it should be. It is understood that the captain of the company will shortly resign. There has been considerable talk on this subject, but we hope that matters are now in a fair way to an amicable adjustment.

**COMPANY E, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This company, Captain L. G. Theo. Bruer commanding, paraded on Monday, the 15th inst., for target practice and parade, and in the evening held their moonlight festival at Paul Falk's Park, One hundred and tenth street and Eighth avenue. The company formed in the armory in Hester street, at 7 o'clock a. m., as also Company D, Captain Hamann, which acted as escort to Company E, and joined with them in the festival. The united companies marched through the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal to Broadway, and down Broadway to Vesey street, where they took the cars to the Park. Both companies turned out with full ranks, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. After arriving at the Park the members of Company E contended in marksmanship for twenty-six prizes, and the shooting continued until they sat down to dinner. Corporal Hoffmeister won the first prize, and also the company gold medal, by being its best shot. The members of Company D also contended for several prizes. After dinner was finished the rest of the day and evening was spent in dancing, and other social enjoyments. The full band and drum corps of the regiment were present, and furnished very good music. The officers of the Fifth and also representatives of many of the other organizations of the division were the guests of the company. The festival passed off very pleasantly, for our German friends most certainly excelled in getting up and carrying on social entertainments.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Major-General Jourdan, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order (General Orders No. 10):

The following promotions and appointments are announced as having taken place in this command: First Lieutenant J. S. Van Cleef, Company H, to be Captain of same company, vice Dakin, promoted; John P. Sarmser, to be Commissary of Subsistence (First Lieutenant) upon the staff of the Colonel commanding, to fill an original vacancy.

Upon a supplementary report of the Board of Examination, convened by General Orders No. 18, series of 1866, the following non-commissioned officers are announced as having passed said Board: First Sergeant Wm. H. Condit, Company G, very creditably; Sergeant R. S. Madsen, Company I; Corporals C. C. Taylor, Company D; B. H. Wing and C. H. Pennoyer, Company G; B. W. Ennis, Company H, and F. S. Woodcock, Company I; Corporals J. H. Carmelieck and J. L. Walsh, Company G, and W. E. Hobbs, Company I, are announced as having passed a particularly creditable examination; they are commanded to their respective companies for promotion to the grade of Sergeants.

Sergeants Joseph Adams, Company C, and W. H. Eke, Company D; Corporals D. S. Anson and W. M. Sutton, Company D, and R. H. Quick, Company E, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before said Board, their warrants as non-commissioned officers are revoked, and they will return to the ranks from this date.

Sergeant Samuel H. Cornwell, Company B, and Corporals George W. Brown, Company C, and Wm. I. Thompson, Company I, for failure to appear before said Board, when duly notified, are reduced to the ranks from this date.

The following non-commissioned officers having, for good and sufficient reasons, tendered their resignations as such, and the same having been approved by the Colonel commanding, their resignations are accepted, and they will return to duty in the ranks, as follows: Sergeant George Smith and John Hallay, late of Company E, from June 30, 1867.

All vacancies caused by the provisions of this order will be filled by election as speedily as practicable.

Private Benjamin F. Leisgang, Company H, having been expelled from his company, by a vote of the members thereof, for neglect of duty and non-payment of fines, the action taken by the company is approved and confirmed.

Private J. F. McCobb, Company G, having been expelled from his company, by a vote of the members thereof, for gross misconduct, the action of the company is approved and confirmed.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—The captains of this company are now making out returns of the recruits received by their companies during the year ending May 27th, in order to show who are entitled to the medals of which we have already spoken, and which are to be given to each of the three captains whose companies shall have recruited the most men during the year ending at that date. The presentation will take place at an early day, at the armory, and a pleasant time is expected on the occasion. The drill of this regiment will recommence in September, when Colonel Wilcox will renew his efforts to make the Ninth second to none in the division in both drill and discipline.

**BRIGADE RETURNS.**—At the time of our going to press General Burger, of the Second brigade, was the only brigade commander who had sent to division headquarters a return of the strength of his brigade at the parade on the 4th inst. Where does the delay occur? Is it at brigade or regimental headquarters?

**THE FARRAR COURT-MARTIAL.**—A session of this court was held at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, at 8½ a. m., on the 17th inst. Quite a number of witnesses were examined by the defense with reference to the alleged intoxication of Colonel Farrar on the 29th of last August, and also at the receptions of Companies B and D, of the Thirty-seventh regiment. The hour for the meeting of the court has been changed from 8 o'clock to 8½ a. m. As the court is open to all persons who are not witnesses in the case quite a number of the officers of the National Guard attend each session. The court will meet again at the same place on the 24th inst.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—The drum corps of this regiment went on an excursion on the 17th inst. to Landman's Hamilton Park. Company D, of this regiment, propose to go on an excursion to St. Ronan's Well some time in August.

**NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—An election will shortly be ordered in this regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bermet. Major Albert Steinway is the most prominent candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain A. D. Unkurt, formerly Captain of Engineers, for the majority.

**EXAMINATION OF BRECH-LOADERS.**—The Board for the examination of breech-loaders has met daily during the past week. The Needham, Allin and the Lampson gun have been examined. The Allin gun was withdrawn after 408 rounds had been fired, owing to an explosion of the gun which resulted from an imperfect closing of the breech. The Lampson gun, up to Wednesday, had been fired over a thousand times, and everything had worked perfectly.

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Louis Burger has issued the following order: Colonel Joel W. Mason, commanding Sixth regi-

ment, N. G. S. N. Y., having applied for leave of absence for four months from the 12th inst., which has been granted to him, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Schwartz will assume command on the 12th instant of the Sixth regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., until further orders.

In obedience to the above order, Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz has assumed command of the regiment. The headquarters of the commandant will be, until further orders, at No. 86 Sixth street.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—The proposed encampment of this regiment at Long Branch has been finally abandoned, and there will be no regimental excursion this season.

**EXAMINING BOARD.**—The Board for the examination of officers of the National Guard met in Albany on the 13th inst.

#### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The following extracts from the report of Colonel J. H. Liebenau, Inspector-General, refer to his inspections of regiments of the Second brigade:

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, SECOND BRIGADE.

October 11.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square. This is a fine organization, and under good discipline; the men are uniformed in the State artillery uniform, and in addition to their cannon, are armed with sabres. This regiment is at great expense upon the occasion of any parade, either for the purpose of drill, or upon parades of ceremony, being obliged to furnish horses at their own expense, at a cost, from eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars for each parade. In view of this fact, and of others, which I will notice, I would here respectfully recommend, that this regiment be provided with howitzers; this would immediately remove the onerous tax imposed upon the men for the procurement of horses, and would also remove the cause of detention on many division parades, as it is almost always the case, that some part of the horses break, or some of the horses (not being trained to their duties) become unmanageable, thereby causing detention to those brigades and regiments in the rear. Their present pieces are cumbersome, lumber-some and totally unfit for any duty the regiment are at all likely to be called upon to perform—it is in a street fight, or riot, they would be found more dangerous to the troops engaged than to the rioters, as in the narrow streets of a city it would be impossible to use them efficiently, while, provided with the "howitzer," provided with drag-ropes to take the place of the old and rotten harness, and well-drilled and disciplined soldiers, acting in the place of untrained and unmanageable horses, this regiment would, at all times, prove an efficient and reliable organization, as well as ornament in the division to which they are attached. Their present pieces could be parked in some convenient place, and should occasion ever require could then be used. As that regiment appeared upon the ground dismounted, no evolution could be executed.

The field, staff and company officers are efficient and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties. The material of the regiment is good, and deserve all the encouragement possible.

#### THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

October 11.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square. This is a veteran Zouave organization, most of the officers and many of the men having served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion. They have a noble record as their flag, well covered with the names of the several battles in which they bore a conspicuous part, will testify. They did not inspect with full ranks as might have been expected, but they made fine appearance; they executed the manual of arms in a very creditable manner; the marching in review was good, the distance carefully maintained, and the saluting of the officers properly performed. The officers are efficient, and seem to be zealous in the discharge of their respective duties.

The material of the regiment is of that character which requires a firm and steady hand to guide and control them, and such an officer as they have in the person of their Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, and I am confident that under his command, the next annual inspection will show a marked improvement of the regiment will have ceased to exist.

As they have had but a short time for the purpose of drill, I omitted the execution of any battalion movements.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT.

October 11.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins square. The men are well and properly uniformed. As an organization, this regiment takes rank among the very first in the division. The material of the regiment is good, being mostly German. They are susceptible of being brought up to a very high state of discipline and drill, and no effort was relaxed, upon the part of their late Colonel, now Brigadier-General Burger, to bring them up to a point in drill and discipline, second to none in the division, and his efforts have been duly rewarded. The execution of several battalion movements, the manual of arms, the marching in review, and the steady appearance of the men in line, bore full testimony to the efficiency of the company officers.

Attached to this regiment is the finest "drum corps" in the division. It is always a marked feature upon the occasion of any parade.

The discipline of the regiment is unsurpassed; the arms are in good order and properly cared for.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT.

October 11.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkin square. Owing to the resignation of their Colonel, and the subsequent trouble arising therefrom, they inspected with thin ranks.

This is one of the oldest organizations in the State, and their record in the past should (if all else fail) incite the officers and men to renewed efforts in the future. The marching of the men in review was good, but the salutes of most of the officers were decidedly bad. Officers who are careless in the ceremony of review, are very apt to be alike careless of other duties of their respective positions. The Colonel of the regiment is too old and too good an officer to allow this master to escape his notice.

The discipline of the regiment is good, and I have every reason to think the next annual inspection will show a very decided increase in numbers. The manual of arms was very creditably executed. Owing to the lateness of the hour no battalion movements were attempted.

#### EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

October 12.—Inspected this regiment by wings, which owing to the state of the weather, I was obliged to do in their armory. This is comparatively a new organization, and has not had the full opportunity for improvement which some of the others have. The material is good, but sadly needs good and efficient officers, such as are able and willing to give their time and attention to the perfecting of drill and discipline. The manual of arms was executed poorly, and indeed the general appearance of the regiment gave evidence of the lack of knowledge, or heat, on the part of most of the officers.

#### TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—If too much has not already been said upon this subject may I add a few words, expressing my dissent from much that has been written.

The argument as advanced is substantially this: The Third brigade is and always has been the largest and best in the division; the First brigade is the smallest and least efficient; therefore we will keep the Third brigade exactly as it is, and will not take from it any one of its well disciplined regiments to benefit the whole force, but we will do all we can to widen the difference between the efficiency of the various brigades. Such is the argument, manifesting as it does a sectional and party feeling, rather than a desire to increase the general efficiency of the militia of our city by equalizing the brigades as far as possible, so that where a certain brigade has the greatest number of men and the highest state of discipline these conditions may be inculsed into others where they are not needed. But it is claimed that such an arrangement would be unfair to the brigade commander, and that if it were made there would be no inducement for him to labor to promote the efficiency of his command; but this argument cannot have an application in the case of the Third brigade. Its efficiency is in no wise owing to the efforts of its present commander, nor of its former one, but to the fact that, with the material on which to work, the regimental officers have exerted themselves as the officers of no other brigade have to perfect the discipline of their commands. We do not desire to say anything in disparagement of the present General of the Third brigade; but we do affirm that his short connection with it as its commander does not entitle him to all the credit for its efficiency. This belongs to the regimental officers.

It is admitted on all sides that Colonel Clark is anxious to have his regiment attached to the First brigade, and it is also admitted that a majority of the officers of the Seventh are in favor of the trans-

fer. It is believed from these facts that, as a regiment, the Seventh desires the proposed change. The rank and file, though not as yet formally consulted, have very generally expressed a desire to be transferred, as they believe that they have every advantage to gain by it. As an active member of the regiment referred to, I speak from a knowledge of the facts.

Again, it cannot be concealed that ever since the command of the Third brigade devolved on its present General, there has existed no little ill-feeling between him and the officers of the Seventh regiment. They do not agree, and it seems they cannot. Now, without entering into a discussion of the merits of this question, we would ask whether it would not benefit the brigade and the regiment to place the latter where there would be agreement rather than discord?

Lastly, it seems to be generally acknowledged that the Seventh regiment has reached a higher state of discipline than any in the division. If this is the case its influence in the First brigade would be such as to greatly increase its efficiency. A recruit, to be steady and reliable, is placed with those who are well disciplined and whose example and bearing are communicated to him by association and contact. Now, if the First brigade is weak, let the Seventh be added to it, and we may rest assured that the division will be the gainer. Party feeling and sectional pride may be disappointed and dissatisfied, but the best interests of the militia of our city will be promoted. Then the seventh regiment would occupy a place on the right of the division to which its discipline and efficiency have long entitled it, and the Third brigade would not suffer in consequence of the change, for it would be as large as any, and would still retain some of the finest regiments of the First division.

#### A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 13, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending July 13, 1867:

#### EIGHTH BRIGADE STAFF.

Edgar Russell, Inspector, July 8th, original vacancy. James B. Oliver, Judge-Advocate, July 8th, original vacancy. Ebenezer R. McKay, Surgeon, July 8th, original vacancy. Omar V. Sage, Ordnance Officer, July 8th, original vacancy. John Findar, Aide-de-Camp, July 8th, original vacancy.

#### FIRST ARTILLERY.

Frederick Meyer, First Lieutenant, April 25th, vice John N. Heuberger, transferred. John May, First Lieutenant, April 25th, vice Vix, transferred.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. S. Young, Surgeon, June 5th, vice George J. Newton, term expired.

John E. Burdick, Assistant Surgeon, June 5th, vice James F. Murray, left the district.

Daniel C. Livingston, Quartermaster, June 5th, vice James G. Frazier, promoted.

James G. Frazer, Commissary of Subsistence, June 5th, vice Joseph Wirt, left the district.

#### THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Levinus M. Wilson, Colonel, June 29th, vice James Gibson, promoted.

Wm. R. Randles, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 29th, vice Levinus M. Wilson, promoted.

Harvey B. Sibalt, Major, June 29th, vice W. Randles, promoted. Daniel M. White, Captain, August 4th, vice J. M. Call, removed from district.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Flower, Colonel, July 5th, vice J. A. Sawyer, resigned.

#### SEVENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter Bertsch, First Lieutenant, June 27th, vice George Konrath, resigned.

Gustavus Fredericks, Second Lieutenant, June 27th, vice Peter Bertsch, promoted.

Frederick Weiser, Second Lieutenant, June 27th, vice Gustavus Fredericks, promoted.

#### EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Donohoe, Second Lieutenant, May 11th, vice John Spoth, promoted.

Theodore A. Newville, First Lieutenant, May 25th, vice E. J. Stevens, resigned.

Josiah Reed, Second Lieutenant, May 28th, vice J. A. Newville, promoted.

Aura J. Andrews, First Lieutenant, June 15th, vice George H. Baker, resigned.

Wm. M. Park, Second Lieutenant, June 15th, vice A. T. Scamwell, resigned.

#### EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob H. Meach, Colonel, June 29th, vice George Beach, promoted.

Oscar C. Sage, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 29th, vice J. H. Meach, promoted.

J. M. Van Valkenburgh, Major, June 29th, vice G. C. Sage, promoted.

#### EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Shearer, Captain, March 23d, vice Mart Corcoran, resigned.

Jacob Ashbrack, First Lieutenant, March 23d, vice Joseph Shearer, promoted.

Charles Guion, Second Lieutenant, March 23d, vice Adelbert Seedorf, resigned.

E. W. Thompson, Captain, January 5th, original vacancy.

H. M. Riggs, Second Lieutenant, January 5th, original vacancy.

J. Corey, First Lieutenant, May 17th, original vacancy.

#### ONE HUNDRED SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Wheeler, Captain, June 5th, vice John Toles, transferred.

Crawford, First Lieutenant, June 15th, vice John Wheeler, promoted.

A. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant, June 15th, vice Crawford, promoted.

Augustus T. Mills, Surgeon, June 15th, vice John Michael, resigned.

James G. Terbell, Commissary of Subsistence, June 15th, original vacancy.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 13, 1867:

Second Lieutenant Remson Appleby, Seventy-first regiment.

Second Lieutenant Albert Stewart, Thirtieth regiment.

First Lieutenant John H. Timner, Thirtieth regiment.

First Lieutenant William Martin, Fifty-sixth regiment.

First Lieutenant John Mearns, Twenty-fourth regiment.

Captain Christian W. Rapp, Twenty-fourth regiment.

Second Lieutenant Edgar Allen, Twenty-fourth regiment.

Major S. H. Hanover, Forty-fifth regiment.

Second Lieutenant Abram Roberts, Ninety-eighth regiment.

Captain George Messerly, Fifth regiment.

First Lieutenant A. D. Snow, Twenty-second regiment.

First Lieutenant Louis T. Smith, Twenty-third regiment.

First Lieutenant Augustus M. Mills, Eighty-seventh regiment.

Second Lieutenant William Lenox, Eighty-seventh regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alvah D. Waters, Seventy-sixth regiment.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**COMPANY A, FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.**—The letters advertised in the JOURNAL are kept there for one month from the date under which they are published, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington. Consequently, your letter has gone to Washington.

## INDIAN COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

VOLUMINOUS documents were transmitted to the Senate a short time since in relation to the Indian hostilities, from the Department of the Interior. These include reports of several of the commissioners appointed some months ago to inquire generally into the subject.

General Buford, under date of June 6th, says he and the other two commissioners, who had just returned from Fort Laramie, believe that but for General Hancock's expedition they would have secured peace with all the tribes to whom they were sent, and that when they come to make their reports they will recommend that all that country north of the State of Nebraska and west and south of the Missouri, as far as the mouth of Muscle Shell River, containing about eighty thousand square miles, be set off as an exclusive Indian Territory, in which there shall be no military posts, and no white persons excepting agents, teachers, and duly licensed traders, in which shall be gradually collected all Indians north of the Plate and east of the Rocky Mountains.

General Buford says unless it is judged necessary to retaliate on the Indians for the barbarities and massacres at Fort Phil Kearny, no war is necessary north of the Plate. Peace can be obtained by more humane and cheaper means than by an invading army, who never can bring Indians to battle, unless by celerity of march they can surprise the women and children in their villages.

General Sanborn, another of the commissioners, in his report, dated July 8th, says the main object sought to be secured by the treaty of Laramie of July, 1866, was the opening of a new road to Montana, from Fort Laramie via Bridger Ferry and the head waters of Powder, Tongue and Bridger Rivers. This country is most invaluable to the Indians. Their chief and head men had earnestly protested against the establishment of military posts on their hunting grounds, saying the asking of this privilege was too much, as thereby all their game would be driven away.

Notwithstanding this protest, Colonel Carrington arrived at Laramie to establish military posts, by order of General Pope. The Indians considered this as a disposition on the part of the Government to occupy their country by military without their consent. Their representatives, therefore, withdrew from the council then in session, and at once commenced vigorous, relentless war against the whites and soldiers. Some of the Indians, it should be remarked, were anxious for peace.

General Sanborn, after further observations, adds: "We therefore report that all the Sioux Indians, occupying the country about Fort Phil Kearny, have been in a state of war against the whites since the 20th of June, 1866, and they have waged and carried on their war for the purpose of defending their ancient possession, acquired by them from the Crow Indians by conquest, after bloody wars from invasion, and now this war has been carried on against the whites with most extraordinary vigor and unbroken success."

He further says: "In regions where all was peace, as at Fort Laramie in November, twelve companies of soldiers were stationed, while in the regions where all was war, as at Fort Phil Kearny, only five companies were allowed. To secure peace, it is necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war. It is believed the history of Indian wars furnishes no instance where Indians have asked for mercy, or even for a cessation of hostilities. He recommends that all the troops in the Indian country be employed in garrisoning military posts, protecting weak points on the railroads and railroad lines and the migration and travel across the plains, and in pursuing, and, if possible, punishing the small thieving parties of Indians that come upon our lines of travel. Commissioners should be sent to the Indians and friendly relations restored. It is believed sound policy would demand this course. To jeopard and sacrifice the lives of a large number of our own people for the purpose of carrying on a fruitless war against a few Indians, who can be readily kept at peace, is deemed unwise."

General Sanborn, in view of all the facts narrated, recommends.

*First.*—That the general war shall cease.

*Second.*—That a final and permanent home be provided for the Indians.

*Third.*—That a tribunal be established, before which Indian wrongs may be redressed.

*Fourth.*—That the Indian Bureau be organized into a department, with full authority to control and manage all the troops in the Indian country.

It further appears from these documents, written by parties other than those above named, that owing to the Indian troubles the increase of the population in Dakota is seriously retarded, emigrants fearing to peril their lives in travelling to that Territory, and so of other sections. None of the commissioners recommend the continuation of hostilities, but suggest other and cheaper means of establishing peace. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Taylor, in his report, says:

"General Sanborn is satisfied that, for reasonable compensation, the Indians will agree to permit the location of a road and the posts;

that hostile bands are willing to make a lasting peace upon anything like equal terms, while the friendly Indians are exceedingly reluctant to go into a war with the United States. A further and persistent disregard and violation of the natural rights of the Indians, and of treaty obligations of the Government toward them, such as have characterized our military operations among them for the last twelve months, will soon result in an Indian war of gigantic proportions and prolonged and indefinite duration, at an appalling expense of life, and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have provoked, enlarged, intensified hostilities, until our whole frontier is in a blaze; until our infant Territories are isolated and besieged, and our Pacific overland communication cut off. We have only to press a little further the policy we are now pursuing, and we will get all we desire in the way of war. From facts before me, I conclude we can have all we want from the Indians without war, if we so will, with entire security on our frontiers and in all our territorial domain, at a cost of less than two days expenses of the existing war, to wit—a quarter of a million of dollars, and in less than one hundred days.

"How can we get peace? Simply by retracing our wrong steps, and by doing right. Pay the northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and hostile Sioux for trespasses we have committed upon their recognized rights, and negotiate with them by fair treaty for privileges of way and of military posts on their lands, so far as we may need them. This is only doing them justice, as our established policy requires, and this makes them our friends, at once renders travel and transportation safe, and garrisons almost useless. Restore to the southern Cheyennes their villages and property we so wantonly and foolishly burned and destroyed, or pay them a fair price for them, and they will come back from the war-path and resume the vocations of peace. It is believed that the destruction by our forces of the Cheyenne villages and property, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, in April last, has already cost the Government five millions in money, one hundred lives of citizens and soldiers, and jeopardized all our mutual interests on the Plains and along hundreds of miles of our frontier."

After further remarks, the Commissioner says it will be seen among the papers here transmitted, that Lieutenant-General Sherman, in a despatch to the Secretary of War, dated from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, June 17th, among other things, speaks as follows: "My opinion is that if fifty Indians are allowed to remain between the Arkansas and the Plate, we will have to guard every stage station, every train, and all railroad working parties. In other words, fifty hostile Indians will checkmate three thousand soldiers." Now," continues the Commissioner, "if this be true between the Arkansas and the Plate, of which region General Sherman is speaking, what a tremendous army will be required in the field if we conclude to precipitate a general Indian war, and prosecute it to a successful result! In my judgment we have war, general, prolonged, bloody, and ruinous, with all its accompanying barbarities and atrocities, and peace, speedy and desirable, with all its concomitant and consequent blessings, in our own hands, and at our option." The Commissioner concludes his report by saying: "The Indians can be saved from extinction only by consolidating them, and setting apart territory for their exclusive occupation. The total cost of the Indian Bureau in its extended operations, including all its expenditures, do not exceed \$3,000,000 per annum."

As pertinent to this subject, it may be remarked that the bill of Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, introduced in the Senate recently proposes that two reservations be set apart for all Indian tribes in the States and Territories, excepting those in what is known as the Indian Territory and that territory lately acquired from Russia. So far as can be, treaties are to be made with all of the tribes for their removal to said reservations, and when it cannot be effected peaceably by treaty, they shall be compelled to remove thither. In all cases the same rights, privileges, and annuities conceded and granted to Indian tribes by virtue of treaties now in force or otherwise are to be continued, so far as this can be consistently done within the boundaries of the reservations, until other provisions be made to promote their welfare.—*Press.*

HARPER & Brothers are about to issue a "Life of John Singleton Mosby," late of the Confederate service, written by Major John Scott, of Fauquier, Va., late C. S. A. The work has been prepared with Colonel Mosby's sanction, and promises to add an interesting chapter to the history of the war.

TO PARTIES TRAVELLING EAST.—We call attention of our readers to the new line of steamers between New York and the East, known as the "Narragansett Steamship Company, Bristol Line." On this line run the steamboats *Providence*, Captain B. F. Simmons, Clerk, C. F. Smith; and *Bristol*, Captain B.

F. Brayton, Clerk, P. Hunt. These magnificent boats are double-deckers, with safety-water apartments and boilers below deck. In beauty, safety, and speed, they surpass everything on the Sound. This line is under the management of Harrison O. Briggs, Esq., whose office is at Pier 40 North River, New York. The agent at Boston is George Sherrick, Esq., at No. 3 Old State House.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—Elias Howe, Jr., President of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, awarded a gold medal, and created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon, for the sewing-machine, which puts the "Howe" at the head of all sewing-machine exhibitors. The Howe Sewing-machine triumphant! The first and best machine in the world! 699 Broadway, New York.

THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' SECOND GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT.—It will most probably take place at Irving Hall, on the evening of July 24, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, \$1,287,148. Tickets \$1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company, and the managers and bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents, cash—One cash present at \$75,000, one cash present at \$50,000, one cash present at \$25,000, two cash presents at \$10,000, three cash presents at \$5,000, four cash presents at \$3,000, five cash presents at \$2,000, eight cash presents at \$1,000, fourteen cash presents at \$500, twenty cash presents at \$500, twenty-five cash presents at \$300, forty cash presents at \$100, seventy-five cash presents at \$50, one hundred and forty cash presents at \$25, one hundred and fifty cash presents at \$20, one hundred and seventy-five cash presents at \$10, two hundred cash presents at \$5, \$64 cash presents, amounting to \$250,000. Pianos—8 Steinway's grand pianos at \$1,500, 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at \$800, 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at \$800, 93 melodeons at \$140 125 melodeons at \$125. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab case sewing machines at \$165, 104 Wheeler & Wilson half case sewing machines at \$125, 133 Wheeler & Wilson, plain sewing machines at \$85, 73 Singers' cab case sewing machines at \$165, 10 Singers' half case sewing machines at \$125, 130 Singers' plain sewing machines at \$85. Diamonds—6 full sets diamonds at \$3,500, 10 full sets diamonds at \$2,700, 15 diamond cluster rings at \$850, 20, diamond cluster rings at \$675, 25 diamond cluster rings at \$450, 33 diamond cluster rings at \$375, 5 diamond cluster pins at \$655. Gold Watches—16 gent's gold watches at \$239, 26 gent's gold watches at \$225, 42 gent's gold watches at \$185, 86 gent's gold watches at \$135, 20 ladies' diamond set watches at \$200, 55 ladies' gold watches at \$185, 92 ladies' gold watches at \$160, 106 ladies' gold watches at \$145. Silver watches—66 American silver watches at \$75, 125 American silver watches at \$63, 130 American silver watches at \$48, 223 detached lever silver watches at \$27, 249 cylinder watches at \$18, 22 plated watches at \$8, assorted prizes valued at \$688,015. Total value of presents, \$1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution a list of the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York,

or sent by mail on receipt of the price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates: Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission: We will send 5 tickets to one address for \$4 60, 10 tickets to one address for \$9 10, 20 tickets to one address for \$17 75, 30 tickets to one address for \$28 60, 40 tickets to one address for \$36 80, 50 tickets to one address for \$44 40, 100 tickets to one address for \$87. In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the post office address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed to Clark, Webster & Co., 62 Broadway, New York.

## LETTER FROM FORT HARKER.

We are outside barbarians no longer. On the 29th of June the locomotive went whistling by us, and we feel ourselves once more among the "pomps and vanities of this wicked world." Excursions to the end of the railroad are becoming extremely fashionable, judging from the number of Congressmen and other honorables who have been seen here lately. A few of the visitors are hardy enough to venture beyond into the red foe's domain, but the little pastimes indulged in just at present by the proprietors of the scalping-knife do not render the Plains attractive to many. One Boston gentleman received a slight danger on his geological enthusiasm lately. He was at Fossil Creek, forty-five miles off, and on his way down to the stream to look for specimens, met a settler, who remarked, in a stolid manner, "You'll find my partner's body a layin' down there; the Injins was in half an hour ago and took his scalp, and I haint had time to get him in since." The gathering of fossils was postponed.

Nobody is allowed to travel beyond Fort Harker without an escort, as Indians have committed murder and robbery at many points beyond. We begin to appreciate that war is certain, when dead and wounded men are brought in here, and women and children swarm around the post for protection. The dead brought here were scalped, with the exception of an old man, who was bald. A white man arrived yesterday with the scalp and finery of a Cheyenne chief whom he had slain. That he might not be behind his copper brethren, he had taken the ears off with the scalp instead of describing the small circle around the crown usual among braves.

The overland stage was attacked a few days since. Two stages were traveling together, having agreed to unite in repelling an attack. The rear stage was fired upon by a band of thirty savages, when the driver ahead whipped up out of sight. The station was not far distant, and the three men inside the coach determined to "fight it out." One man was killed, and the other two were growing desperate, when they came in sight of the station, and their pursuers disappeared. One of the two men was a Mr. Harrison, of Boston. Thirty arrows were found sticking in the stage.—*Correspondence Transcript.*

FORT HARKER, KANSAS, July 1, 1867.

## MARRIED.

FALCK—MCOMHAHAN.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Elmira, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Clark, Captain WILLIAM FALCK, U. S. A., to Miss MARY B. MCUMHAN, of Elmira, N. Y. No cards.

GILMORE—CONNOR.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 9th, at the residence of the bride's brother, Francis T. Gillett, Paymaster U. S. Navy, by the Rev. N. P. Heath, Captain JOHN G. GILMORE, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, to Miss HATTIE L. CONNER, of New Albany, Indiana. No cards.

## DIED.

DEWEY.—At New Orleans, La., on Sunday, the 30th ult., of yellow fever, Lieutenant OSWELD S. DEWEY, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

KNIGHT.—In Wilmington, Del., June 29th, Susan JAMES, wife of Major John H. Knight, U. S. A., and daughter of Levi G. Clark, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

## JAMES SCHOULER,

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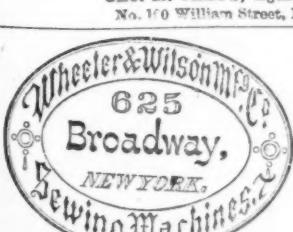
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